

The Osteopathic Physician

October 1904

Vol. 6, No. 5

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Volume 6.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1904.

Number 5.

"The O. P." Will Not Longer Accept Vibrator Advertisements—And Why

With this issue The Osteopathic Physician announces that it will hereafter exclude vibrator advertisements from its columns.

Although it became necessary for the publishers to break certain term contracts for space to do this and incidentally, to relinquish certain much-needed revenues which, from a business standpoint, are entirely legitimate, yet we do this more than cheerfully because we have come to believe that the best interests of the profession as a whole will be conserved by such a policy.

With us it is not a question primarily as to whether vibratory stimulation, when properly understood and applied, may not be both a good therapeutic agency and even a good adjunctive treatment to any system. It is not a question of whether vibration is or is not harmonious with Osteopathic therapeutics. Those considerations must be determined by the practitioners and not by the publisher and promoter of our profession.

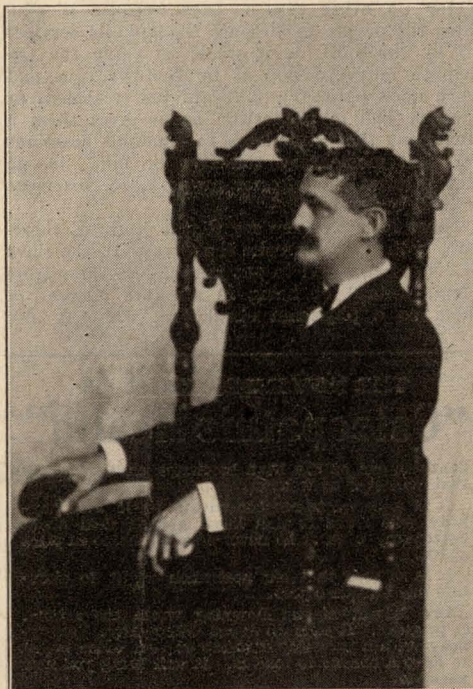
Inasmuch as our practitioners have for some time been discussing the use, abuse or non-use of vibrators by Osteopaths, this matter of policy has been a fertile, and doubtless a profitable, topic of discussion in the profession in these pages. Knowledge is power, experience is a safe teacher, so we have endeavored to put before our doctors the knowledge and experience belonging to those of our number who have given "machine treatment" earnest thought and patient, painstaking investigation. Both the advocates and the denouncers of vibrators have been given equal space and attention.

Great Majority Are Against It

It is now evident to us that the great rank and file of the profession and the overwhelming majority of the profession's leaders are now convinced that THE VIBRATOR IS A MISTAKE FOR THE OSTEOPATH and that its general adoption would be fraught with GRAVE DANGERS TO OUR PROFESSION. Why this seems to be true we will recount presently and our readers may form their own opinions of the wisdom or want of it in our future business policy of excluding vibrator advertisements.

While members of the profession as individuals were investigating vibrators and not a few—if our information is correct—were trying them, while some of our profession were claiming that they offered certain advantages, it seemed to "The O. P." that vibrator advertisements were entirely legitimate for its pages. Ads give information and help investigation just as much as free discussions. We certainly had no initial prejudice against vibrators and, if they were to prove a source of help to our doctors, we wanted to know it and to tell them of it. By that same token, if the discussion and further investigation of the subject made it appear that the introduction of vibrators into our offices offered any disadvantage or possible danger to our practitioners, we were even more anxious to discover that.

And as we have said from the outset, publicly and privately, as publishers we very much welcome the opportunity which the issue gave us for increasing "O. P." revenue. So, to that extent, it may be truthfully said, we were even "prejudiced" somewhat favorably to vibratory stimulation and would rather have discovered that the vibrator was wholly satisfactory to our



Dr. Mason W. Pressly, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

people than otherwise. If our profession decided that "machine treatment" was a useful and desirable thing ultimately, it would mean that "The O. P." would continue to enjoy a permanent source of patronage that must be relinquished instantly that a contrary view prevailed. And don't forget, gentle reader, that "The O. P." honestly NEEDS this sort of patronage—so our friends may all feel sure that we would not be either hasty or bigoted in throwing the weight of our influence with the profession—whatever that may be—against the introduction of vibrators into Osteopathic practice. As Osteopaths don't use drugs and numerous other things which give nine-tenths of the advertising support enjoyed by medical papers, it would have been fortunate for "The O. P." if it could have come to a different opinion and if it might now conscientiously advise the adoption of vibrators by Osteopaths—which it cannot.

Laying aside the mere question of selfish dollar interest, therefore, the editor takes this occasion to put the situation before the profession as adequate investigation makes it appear to him; and he is sure that both sides to the vibrator controversy will admit the soundness of the argument against our open-armed adoption of the "riveting machine."

The editor wishes to say before detailing his conclusions on this question that he has recently had the advantage of quite extended discussions of the vibrator proposition by letter and in person with representative men and women from ocean to ocean. Here in Chicago he has discussed the thing in all its phases with Dr. C. P. McConnell, Dr. A. S. Melvin, Dr. J. H. Sul-

ivan and others; at St. Louis with Dr. A. G. Hildreth, Dr. J. T. Bass, Dr. George M. Laughlin, Dr. H. F. Goetz and Dr. Dain L. Tasker; while on a later visit east the whole issue was threshed over again with Dr. George J. Helmer, Dr. C. C. Teall, Dr. Charles F. Bandel, Dr. C. C. Whitcomb, Dr. Charles Hazzard and Dr. Walter J. Novinger. The practically unanimous verdict is that the vibrator is a menace and full of danger to the Osteopathic practitioner.

Summary of Criticisms

Here are some of the chief reasons for this conclusion upon which our practitioners seem well nigh wholly to agree:

The use of the vibrator by Osteopaths as well as by members of all other schools, including those who are not qualified physicians at all, would very quickly wipe out the line of demarcation between Osteopaths and medical men of other faiths, so the public—which we are laboring so hard to educate up to this essential difference—would in a very short time see absolutely no difference between a skilled Osteopath and any doctor of any other school, or even any old uneducated healer who was using the vibrator. While an Osteopath might employ his own science to adjust lesions and then the "riveting machine" merely to loosen up contracted tissues, the public would not see the difference or appreciate his professional value. This innovation, once becoming general, would therefore, it is argued with all apparent reason, debase Osteopathy to the level of massage more effectually and quickly than anything else.

How promptly and insidiously this error takes hold of the popular mind is attested by numerous Osteopaths who have tried vibrators or seen them tried by others. Patients quickly come to discount the dignity of Osteopathy and to joke about it, it is said, when administered in connection with machine treatments.

"How's your machine coming on, doctor?" a patient says, with a malicious little twinkle in his eyes, who meets the Osteopath that has used a vibrator, after an absence from the office. "Do you still use it?"

"Is your riveting machine still a success?" asks another.

"I have bought a vibrator for home use," says a third patient who was one who liked the treatment, and the Osteopath will learn, if he inquires, that this patient now essays to treat every member of his family every day or oftener, and just as long as a time as the effect feels good under the hammer. Much damage may be wrought from over-stimulation, resulting in congestion of the spinal cord, from this sort of tomfoolery, and not only does the Osteopath find that results from his attentions are negative in this way, but he gets the credit for all the ill resulting—and neurasthenia is the sure result, it is apparent, from the too promiscuous application of vibration.

How It Costs Us Patients

Thus patients are apt not to derive the good they are entitled to expect under Osteopathy when such an innovation comes in; and perhaps the poor Osteopath does not know how or why, but he loses the patronage of that patient and his family.

"I am taking Osteopathy from my old family physician now," says another patient to his late Osteopath; "he has a vibrator just like yours and treats exactly as you do; and it is so much

easier to take treatment of him as he lives next door to me than to come to your office."

This physician overdoes his vibratory stimulation; he unwittingly gives your late patient insomnia and neurasthenia; he thus shows the patient that he or she "cannot stand Osteopathy," and that "it is not adapted to the requirements" of his or her case; and another recruit is lost to Osteopathy; another backslider goes back to drug medicine.

The medical doctor, too, who finds his patients slipping away from him and contributing to the Osteopathic physician's coffers, quickly installs a vibrator in his office and takes a correspondence course in manual therapeutics, or fake Osteopathy, and announces to his patients who are getting restive under drug treatment that he "is liberal" and "has nothing against the Osteopaths"—in fact, "treats his patients Osteopathically whenever their cases require it," or "whenever they prefer it," and "he would not criticize Osteopathy at all if only the members of that school were educated also in drug medicine." LIKE HIMSELF, "so that they would know when vibration and massage are good things and when they are not."

These are just a few of the actual cases brought up by my friends in the profession in our chats; and I think they will serve to suggest a great many other similar situations equally embarrassing and unprofitable to our profession.

Makes for General Treatments

Another pregnant argument is offered—especially in the east—that the use of vibrators tends very strongly to exalt "general" over "special" treatments; to lengthen out the time of treatment instead of doing specific work and doing it promptly and briefly; and instead of curtailing the general work which we all put so much store by and performed with such infinite pains when we were just out of college. I think there is no question but that the older and more experienced our Osteopaths become, the more direct and shorter are their treatments, and presumably the more successful, measured by results, as well as in saving vitality and time for the practitioner—which is to say making him money.

This seems to be the well-nigh universal testimony of the older generation of practitioners and the burden of their argument is that the nearer an Osteopath approaches to thirty or forty minutes in giving his treatments, the nearer he is being a masseur! Dr. A. T. Still always said so.

Now for myself, I plead guilty to the indictment of having treated practically all of my patients for thirty minutes each and often longer in the two years that I engaged actively in practice; and I felt that, to be conscientious, I must do so—to be thorough, as I argued to myself—as well as to please and hold my patients; but I always felt that I overdid it; I know I used up more vitality than I ought to and I completely broke down under the work; while it limited my treating capacity too much in each working day; and I was free to admit that the shorter treatment was more to be desired from every standpoint, if I could just learn to adopt it and providing it gave the desired results. I was free to admit the policy in vogue in some other offices I know of was much better than my own—for the Osteopath, at least—and, I was open to persuasion, for the patient, too; and yet in the brief two years that I spent as a practitioner of my profession I was never able to work out this ideal.

In the east I find that treatments run from two to twenty minutes, while five or ten minutes seem to be about the average, and yet prices are double what they are west!

The New York Idea

Now, in this section—in New York city and New Jersey notably—our brethren and sisters have given this vibrator problem more earnest thought, apparently, than in any other section of the country. Understanding their belief and practice as to the right sort and the duration of treatments, and understanding, too, that they

have been wholly successful in educating the public up to the acceptance of their doctrine:

(1) that Osteopathy is a matter of skill, NOT minutes; (2) that a treatment may require two minutes, or ten, and is not likely to last half an hour; (3) that such a treatment is worth the price; and (4) that it is not to be identified or confused with massage or movement cures—I say, when the rest of the profession outside of Gotham and its tributary cities understands that in this territory the people have been educated to accept Osteopathy at this sort of valuation, the attitude of our New York and eastern stalwarts upon the vibrator question becomes especially valuable and important to us. They say that the vibrator ought to be condemned, if for no other reason, then because it educates the people to measure Osteopathic services off by the yard, as it were; to value the Osteopath in proportion as he bestows time and work upon patients; to regard his treatment as good or bad in proportion as he gives them a treatment that stimulates to generous reactions and full momentary tonicity; or fails to—no matter what the ulterior purposes of treatment is that is desired.

These New Yorkers say that a vibrator, therefore, both tends to make the Osteopath the slave of his patients and to put him under orders from them, instead of being in absolute charge of them as a physician should be, while it also

sary to "cater" to patients somewhat, to give them whatever they demand, or whatever will please them. Here again I open up a volume of most interesting and fascinating "Shop Talk" which we will all have to thresh out at our leisure in future issues of "The O. P." But they say in the east that is all a matter of how you train your patients; that they will not make such demands upon you if you do not first educate them to; and here is just where the vibrator is especially unfortunate—it rubs their backs in a way that tickles them and teaches them to make demands upon their doctor which he cannot set aside when he wants to. More of this matter in the future.

We Are Used to Bait M. D. Patrons

Lastly, it appears to every one, from the way that the heaviest advertiser among vibrators stacks his cards and deals them, that he is using Osteopaths mainly as a catspaw to rake medical chestnuts out of the fire and has not the good of our profession at heart at all. It seems so to the editor and he can but resent it. For instance, "The O. P." several months ago called the attention of the profession to this vibrator proposition, saying that quite a lot of D. O.'s seemed to be investigating this innovation and investing in them while warm indorsements were heard in some Osteopathic quarters regarding vibrators; this paper also pointed out the fact that an Osteopath had invented the machine being pushed most actively; that he was furnishing quasi-Osteopathic diagrams to the medical profession weekly by mail, defining lesions and prescribing where and how to treat Osteopathic centers in order to cure various maladies; and it was also pointed out—what is undeniably true and what I now cite as the chief reason why I think the profession should divorce itself from the employment of vibrators, namely—that M. D.'s were using these machines to compete with D. O.'s. "The O. P." asked in good faith should we allow the medical profession to monopolize this method of treatment? It asked of those Osteopaths who had investigated the matter and therefore ought to know, is the vibrator a time and life-saver to the tired Osteopath, saving his back and fingers? It appeals to conscientious thought and free discussion to determine what the editor alone did not feel competent to attempt to determine for the practitioner. It set our ranks to thinking and talking, too; and now the well-nigh universal verdict within our own ranks seems to have been returned and this reads:

"Yes, let the M. D. monopolize the vibrator. Pure Osteopathy is far better off without it."

But to return to the way Dr. Owen used the Osteopaths to rake out medical chestnuts: a good part of that article in "The O. P." was promptly printed in the weekly bulletin issued for his vibrator to persuade medical doctors that they ought to buy his vibrator because the Osteopathic profession was already alarmed about decreasing practice since M. D.'s had taken to vibration, etc. This was a use the editor of "The O. P." was not expecting to have his article put to and which was designed, as stated, merely to set the Osteopaths thinking and to focus Osteopathic opinion into a reliable verdict. I wonder if Dr. Owen will also publish in his bulletin now, the issue having been sifted on its merits, that The Osteopathic Physician has given the opinion of the profession as well as of its editor that the vibrator should be left to the indisputed monopoly of the M. D. and all others who are not Osteopaths?

Put the A. O. A. Officials in Embarrassing Position

Another instance bears on this raking of chestnuts. Dr. Owen, through personal friendship with several officers of the American Osteopathic Association dating back to school days, asked to meet with them and other directors of the association at the St. Louis meeting to make them a statement. The courtesy was accorded. When some of these individuals told Dr. Owen informally that the association did not intend to pass any measure boycotting vibrators at that meet-

THE NOVEMBER ISSUE OF "Osteopathic Health"

Contains one of the best brochures on Osteopathy that will ever be written.

It is a complete number within itself and anybody who reads it will know a good deal about Osteopathy even if he never sees the name in print again.

It is so good that our profession ought to circulate one million copies.

Dr. Edwin Martin Downing wrote the article. It is great. It tells all about Osteopathy. Everybody within traveling distance of your office ought to have a chance to read it. It will bring you new patients.

You should send this November issue to every judge, legislator and editor who may ever pass upon the fate of Osteopathy in your city, county or state.

Be sure every home gets a copy.

What will your order be?

"rivets" on to our practice the custom of "long" and "general" treatments, and is believed, to that extent, to prevent our practitioners from developing into specialties as "lesion" Osteopaths—the ideal which Dr. A. T. Still has set and which we all admit as individuals and as a profession we are working to attain.

Long vs. Short Treatment

Of course this issue of long or short treatments is a most important one all by itself, and deserves volumes of discussion at another time; but I introduce it here because, to my mind, it is of fundamental importance in settling whether vibrators are an aid or a menace to Osteopaths. They say in the east that to add vibration to our treatments is to go backward in a way not to the advantage of either patient or Osteopath because it will be calculated to retard the development of Osteopaths into clever lesion specialists—which, of course, they must become if they are to be anything. They say this in the east—and I believe them. I think the point is well taken; and if I were now in practice I would not jeopardize my progress as a specialist upon the lines essentially Osteopathic in order to carry something non-essential, even if somewhat helpful.

In my talks with the profession in New York city and Brooklyn I pointed out one differing condition which the vast majority of our practitioners must face—especially in the west and in smaller centers of population, namely, that perhaps they are not so independent as in the east, having fewer people to draw from, competition being fiercer, and feeling it more neces-

ing—of which evidently Dr. Owen stood in fear—he straightway publishes in his advertising bulletin that he had discussed the issue of vibrators with the trustees of the A. O. A. and had received from them substantial assurance that the profession would not go on record against their use—or words to that effect. This straightway called forth a storm of indignant protest from the association trustees who say that Dr. Owen perverted personal and informal conversation into formal, official utterance for advertising purposes. Of course none of us like that.

These two incidents are trivial, possibly, but they show the profession that that vibrator which was invented by an Osteopath and is offered them for sale was not designed primarily or mainly to advance Osteopathy but seeks its real market among M. D.'s and is willing to embarrass the Osteopathic profession, if need be, to further its medical sales. At least, so it looks to the editor and to such Osteopaths as he has discussed the matter with.

Again Dr. Owen has not been content in these latter days to offer his vibrator to do vibration, but he is claiming it will "set ribs" and do other things peculiarly within the province of Osteopathic fingers.

Now, this is a long, discursive and perhaps not a very logical statement of what the vibrator issue seems to be, as our profession now faces it. But the considerations presented have been sufficient to persuade the editor that the

preservation of the Osteopathic name and the professional and monetary interests of our doctors alike argue for relegating vibrators to the background—for "letting the M. D.'s monopolize them," if you please; and I believe that the rank and file of our profession will concur in the opinion, if, indeed, they have not reached that opinion long in advance of the editor.

A. O. A. Should Not and Need Not Legislate

In conclusion, I will say that I do not believe it would be wise for the American Osteopathic Association to take any official action against vibrators; I do not think such action by our national society is either desirable or necessary; but I conceive it to be the duty of The Osteopathic Physician to put its findings—made after deliberate inquiry of many Osteopaths whose opinions we all value—before the profession fully. If these opinions are right they will be indorsed by the profession; and then no official or formal boycott and no harsh proscribing of individual conduct will be in order. In the Greater New York society, however, it is absolute law that vibrators are not Osteopathic and I am informed that decree is more than apt to be added to the by-laws of the state societies of New York, Philadelphia and New Jersey at the next state meetings. If the profession reaches practically one mind in this issue, however, before our Denver meeting, there would seem to be scant apology or chance for A. O. A. legislation upon the subject; and by that time we will probably have put the innovation behind

us and quite ceased to discuss the ethics of the "riveting machine."

Is the Game Worth the Candle?

Be that as it may, however, The Osteopathic Physician will no longer open its columns to vibrator advertisements; and while the editor would not wish to curtail the liberty of any Osteopath who uses a vibrator and likes it, yet he would respectfully cite the probable handicaps that such a course entails and to ask: "Is the game worth the candle?"

Why Make Adults Bilioous, Ella?

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says that "Osteopathy and the milk diet are the great bridges between the old school of medicine, now fast becoming obsolete, and the new spiritual school, fast becoming understood." That sounds exceedingly good for a transcendentalist like dear, loving Ella, but she slops over in the next paragraph by saying: "An organic heart trouble is, to my belief, the only disease a persistent milk diet will not cure, consumption and recipient cancer (whatever that is) not excepted." How deep this water is into which the fair Sappho of our Hearst newspapers wadeth! Ella, come back—you'll get "drowned." Stick to love, Ella—you know more about that branch. We like to have you boost Osteopathy truly, but what you say in praise of science will not have much effect if you fad it with milk diet—which common-sense teaches most adults their stomachs rebel at—and with this other transcendental moonshine.

\$10 FOR \$5

**Good Until December 1, 1904,
If You Mention "The O. P."**

My antiseptic treatment for Acne, Psoriasis, Eczema and other skin diseases sells for \$5 a month for each ailment. If you will order before the first of December I will allow you two orders for \$5—you to take either two you wish, or two for one ailment, if you prefer. The patient should be required to pay the regular rate of \$5 and in this way it leaves you \$5 profit. If you only have one case now order for that one and you can have the other month's treatment whenever you need it.

MY NEW BOOKLET

My new booklet is being mailed to the entire profession. It has 32 pages, is printed on the very best stock and is in two colors inside and out. It offers the most convincing proof as to the efficacy of our treatment in skin diseases. If your copy doesn't reach you promptly, drop me a postal and another one will be sent at once.

MY ONLY REFUND

I have guaranteed my antiseptic in several hundred cases. Below will be found copy of only refund that I have ever made. This case took the treatment 31 days and then moved so the Osteopath was not to blame in any way.

DR. R. H. WILLIAMS, 617 New Ridge Building, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

DR. ROBERT H. WILLIAMS
OSTEOPATHIST
616-617, NEW RIDGE BUILDING

No. 335

KANSAS CITY, MO.

10/3, 1904.



PAY TO *Dr. Ella P. Ray,*
Five and

OR ORDER \$ *5⁰⁰*
No DOLLARS
100

TO FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

R. H. Williams.

Shop Talk by Practitioners

Opening an Office—The Confessions of a Busy Osteopath (BY RIGHT INNOMINATE, D. O.)

Before we ever opened "Potter's Compend" or commenced to delve into the mysteries of chemistry, we began to speculate about the office we would open when we began to practice as an Osteopathic physician. We even went so far as to say that we would not have the kind of an office that Dr. So-and-So has, and that we would fit our office much different than Dr. So-and-So has his.

When, at last, we matriculated at ——— college of Osteopathy and went about with Potter's Compend in our pocket and with Gray and Kirke under our arms, and with our nose deep in Schaffer, we still had day-dreams of that future office.

That freshman term just convinced us that we would be successful as a practitioner of the great science of Osteopathy. Had we not got a "hundred" in a preliminary examination in anatomy and a 98 in physiology, and were we not confidentially assured, by the doctors that taught us, that we were about the brightest class they had ever taught, and that no classes had ever such examinations as they put to us; and that our class was about the best that ever entered this particular college? Then those office prospects brightened.

We had read of the fabulous sums that the osteopaths were making, and we longed, even in those "freshmen days," to get out and just try it a little to see how it would go. It all seemed so easy. Twenty-five patients at \$25 a month. Oh, my! It was so easy to drop Gray and pick up pencil and paper and put down these figures and imagine ourselves becoming millionaires in a very short time. The sure road to prosperity was opening before us. The very thought of such prospects were intoxicating. What was it to us if we did have to give a long time note for our tuition, and borrow money to pay other expenses, were we not going to get it all back in the first two or three months of our practice in that office we would open soon? So we said to our creditors: "Do not worry, just wait until we open our office and we will pay all our accounts with compound interest." Somehow they seemed to catch the enthusiasm and trusted us, while we, after digging very hard and being most scared to death, by the warnings of the faculty about the exams to come, managed to pass the ordeal and blossomed out into proud sophomores.

The doctors had all seemed to feed us, while we were freshmen, with the most encouraging kinds of "pap" they could find, in the way of compliments, flattering marks, etc. Now we were sophomores. We began to realize, as the work piled on and grew harder, that possibly we might succeed if we worked hard. But we missed our "pap."

As to that office—well, we began to get a bit serious about it. There was not much time to think about it. Somehow it seemed that it might wait until we had accomplished some other things first. When the end of that sophomore term came, and again we were scared most to death, for it had been broadly hinted that it was possible for some one to "flunk," and, as flunks sometimes came like lightning, we did not know where they might strike. This kept us serious, and hard at work. When the clouds and storm of the final exams had passed over, we saw that we were still alive; we again took courage and thought of that office, and how we did go at that junior term! That office—well, we were going to get into it some way; we must have it! The great encouragement was, the next term we would be seniors. How time rushed on. How we worked, that office in our mind; that string of patients waiting at the door for us; that large bank account; those petty debts for board; that college note, would no longer haunt us in our dreams. In this state

of mind, we were informed that we had passed from juniors to seniors. Now that office had become a necessity. We began to furnish it (in our mind). From time to time, the faculty would say something about what we would do, or should do, in our practice, and even speak of the furnishing of the office. How we listened. That was our goal. That was our day-dream. Of course we were going to open an office.

With the senior term came clinic work, and, once in awhile, a bed-side experience. Then some of the people we treated called us "doctor." Was it not grand? We could have embraced them in gratitude, but sex forbade, we were so grateful. Just think of "doctor." We went into our clinic room, shut the door and just hugged ourselves and, looking in the mirror, we patted ourselves and extended congratulations. How near we were to the goal. In our senior term! Actually doctoring people, and some of them calling us "doctor." What wonderful cures we made. Why, when Dr. H. one day gave a demonstration in the clinic of the various subluxations of the innominate bones, did we not set six such subluxations in the next few days! As to other lesions, we removed them by the score! Old chronic cases were made well in brief order. How impatient we became for that office. We used to figure up how much it would all come to, if all of our clinic patients were coming to our office and all paying full price. Then we would go and shake hands with the manakin and congratulate ourselves on our prosperity.

How long that senior term was! It seemed as if it never would end. But at last the fateful day came. Examinations were "stiff," but they were all safely passed by all of the class! Some had paid their tuition in full, and it would be of no profit to the college to keep them there longer. Then those "doubtful" ones, it was a question if they ever opened an office anyway. So "turn them loose," was the verdict. Some of

them too young; some manifestly unfitted for such a great undertaking; but give them their "sheepskins," for it is to the credit of the college to have large classes graduate. Some were in debt, "students' notes" are hard things to materialize into cash while the giver is a student; send them out to the sick and dying—perhaps, in some way, they may make enough to pay that note! The college is financially embarrassed, and must have cash from some source. There must also be room made for that large class that is coming (?) in next term. (There is always a large class coming.)

How that office crowded itself upon our attention those last days. Before, it had been a day-dream, now, it was fast becoming a necessity. We were graduated. No money to take a post-graduate course, even if it were a fitting time to do such a thing. We were out in the wide, wide world. Our alma mater had just wrapped a "sheepskin" about us and thrown us out to fight for ourselves. Up to this time the "faculty" had answered all our questions; now we were to answer them for ourselves, and some mighty hard ones were standing just before us waiting for solution.

Where? Why? What? How? When?

Alas! I don't know. It is no longer theory, but practice, that concerns us. No longer quizzes and exams, but patience and patients, and that office.

Well, we for a long time had had our eye on a certain beautiful location in a town just large enough for one Osteopath; but as we were about to set out to look over the ground, information came to us that there was an Osteopath there, and had been for six months. Then various cities were mentioned to us as "good places," but most of them were in states where there were "laws," and not feeling competent to pass the "board" on account of the short course of 20 months, and lack of special preparation for such an ordeal, we backed away from all these "good places." Finally we mustered up courage and borrowed a few more dollars and, after picking out a few places that we thought we would like to live in, proceeded to investigate. In one place the schools and churches, and other conditions, were not to the liking of our family, for we have a family, and they must be consulted in the matter. In the next place the climate was horrible. So we went on from place to place, until it was our hap to light upon a certain location that seemed to have all the desirable things, and set out to find a house to live in. Here new difficulties arose. We must have a home in the best resident portion of the city, for that would give us social prestige. Not too far away from other doctors, for that would place us among them, so to speak. It would never do for us to go on the "cheap John" plan, for were we not on the sure road to prosperity? Then the fashion of the profession seemed to be a home in one part of the city and office in another, and this entailed another expense, but we must have an office. (That office always had a capital "O" to us.) Now our trouble began. That ideal, of the other days, where was it? Well, at last, we found one that looked like it. (We never do find our ideals.) We asked the price. We were astounded, but said not a word. Went to a furniture store, and picked out that ideal office furniture and supplies: desk, tables (mahogany), pictures (real oil paintings), rugs (Turkish), couches, hangings and the like, all of the best. Had we not said in those other days, "our office will have the best things money can buy?" Well, we put the prices all down and went back to our room and we figured the total cost, and saw to our utter amazement several months' income from those 25 patients at \$25 each all swallowed up at one gulp. Then, like a sensible man, we sat down and thought the matter all through again. Would not a smaller office and less expensive furnishings do for a starter? Was it not barely possible the people of this city, not knowing of our wonderful skill, might just wait for a little time before they all rushed to us with their complaints? Anyhow, we decided on a less expensive office, with fur-

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NOVEMBER

The Greatest Number Ever Issued

"OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH" FOR NOVEMBER

"Unprecedentedly good," will be the verdict of the doctors. "Why, how very interesting and instructive," will be the verdict of the public. "We had no idea that this science was so important, or that its history made such a fascinating story."

We take pleasure in presenting in November a monograph by one writer which comprises almost the whole number. It is such another argument for Osteopathy as "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin," yet entirely different. We pronounce it without hesitation the best article of the sort yet written. It is such an article as would do credit to McClure's or the Century Magazine. Every Osteopathic physician in practice needs at least one hundred copies of this peerless November number. Those who get "Osteopathic Health" in regular quantity will do very well to double their orders. What the November issue contains:

"The Meaning of Osteopathy Day at the St. Louis World's Fair"

is the title of this beautiful and graceful article. It is from the pen of Dr. Edwin Martin Downing, author of "Mrs. Brown's Time for Having Neuralgia," which won "Osteopathic Health's" first essay prize in the last contest. Dr. Downing is a keen thinker, and he writes with a clearness and charm that carry conviction as well as being very entertaining. This is Dr. Downing's best contribution to our popular literature and he will probably never equal it again, try as hard as he may.

No, this article is not out of season, now that the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition is closing. If it were so we would not print it. It is written for the close of the big fair which so signally honored Osteopathy. And it shows that Osteopathy is one of the really big events that have transpired on Louisiana Purchase soil which this fair was held to commemorate. The article is complete, but not "long" or heavy or dull in any line or paragraph. Here are the divisions—all really separate articles as it were:

The Osteopathic View Point.

What "Osteopathy Day" Meant at the Fair Just Closed.

What Is This Osteopathy?

The Founder.

The First Osteopathic Proposition.

When Recognition Came.

The Colleges.

The American Osteopathic Association.

Osteopathic Legislation.

Perfect Adjustment a Cardinal Principle.

The Importance of the Cell.

The Body Self-Recuperative.

How Disease Originates.

The Radical Features of Osteopathy.

Back to Nature.

Osteopathy Merits Recognition.

Isn't that an inviting lay out? It will be worth many dollars to you to have many people read this number in your community. In addition there is a brief and pithy summary of Osteopathic thoughts entitled "Health Hints," by Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting. Dr. Downing's brochure and this other brief article make up the number.

Once again, Osteopaths, we give you our assurance that this is a perfect number and contains the best treatise of the sort ever written about Osteopathy. Is that not enough to secure or double your order? Sample copies are out early. Write if you do not get one. What will your order be? Yours to preach pure Osteopathy to the people,

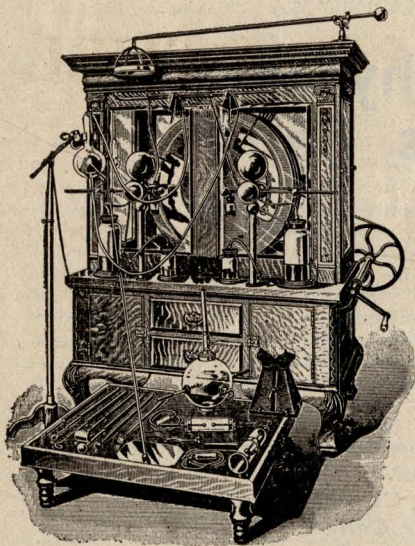
THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.

171 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO

About Private Laboratory Equipment

I wonder if any practicing Osteopath has failed to get my interesting batch of literature on therapeutic measures and appliances other than drug, every page of which will prove of interest to the Osteopathic profession? I wonder if my instructive and attractive price list and descriptive catalogue have failed as yet to reach every practitioner's office within the Osteopathic profession? If so, it is a pity. These matters could not fail to interest and help any practitioner of Osteopathy, or any other system, who received it. I know that this literature and my price current have gone to many, perhaps most, Osteopaths of the country since I began announcing them through the columns of "The Osteopathic Physician," but I want them to reach all the profession. If you have not gotten in communication with me earlier, Doctor, will you not now write me for this line of descriptive literature, which I will gladly send you for the asking?

You have doubtless learned from former announcements that my firm makes and sells everything Osteopaths use, from specula to X-Ray machines. Also that my goods are the best and my prices are right—the very lowest of any maker or dealer. I save you the profits of all middle men by selling direct from the factory. In proof of this, just consider what I offer you in X-Ray machines. How's this for \$190?



It's a beauty, surely, and just the same as others sell for \$400. No wonder, you will say, that Betz gets the business, and you are right—there IS no wonder about it. His goods and prices are his unrivaled, unchallenged advertisement.

When it comes down to laboratory outfits, such as the up-to-date Osteopath maintains in order to make scientific diagnoses in urine, blood, sputum, etc., etc., I can rig you up in a way to delight your love of research and increase your income wonderfully. Why not correspond with me and find out what I have to offer and on what terms? If there is anything you use and I don't make it, let me know and I'll put it in stock for your profession.

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nishings in keeping. Our soliloquy brought us to the following conclusion: I am a doctor, in order to have patients I must have an office—perhaps a small one will do; in that office I need certain things. These I must have in order to take care of my patients. These were procured. The office modestly and neatly fitted up, and all settled.

But, my! how we did hurry those tradespeople to get our things in place before the patients should come to see us. It was late at night before the last articles were all duly in their places and properly bestowed. We next went to the morning newspaper and announced our arrival and the location of our office. The next morning we breakfasted early so as to get to the office before the patients began to come. One of our particular graces was to be punctual. We procured a copy of that next morning's paper, and, never noticing the war news or any other large headlines, looked anxiously for that little local which we had "fed" the reporter to insert. There it was—it was sure to bring a host of people to us. How our head did swell. Our name was in the newspaper. "Dr. —, Osteopath," etc. We said to ourselves, "The doctor is here."

We smiled on the elevator boy, and gave him a quarter, and exhorted him to be very careful of the patients and direct them to our room, and gave him some cards to give to other passengers.

We sat down to our new desk, full of complacency and hope, with prosperity just about to walk in at the door! As no patients seemed to be coming, we thought we would write a line to some of our college chums on our prospects and give them some advice as to "How to open an office." We sat and wrote until noon, and then promptly at the dinner hour we went home; wife wanted to know if we had been busy; and we said we had, and hastily began to discuss the weather. Hurried back to the office and picked up McConnell, and said to ourself that we would just review on some of the season's diseases, so that when patients came in we would be fresh on the subject. We revivied until supper time. We retired early that night. We were tired. The rosy hue of our day-dream was just slightly tinged with yellow.

We had a dream that night of great success in a case of congenital hip dislocation which put us before the public as a second Lorenz. So we awoke with courage still up to high-water mark.

The second day ended about as the first; the second week about as the first; the second month began about the same and then we began to look around and saw one mistake we had made. We had no sign out. Straightway we went to the sign-painter and had a nice sign made for outside and several card signs for about the hall to direct patients to the office. The very next day after the signs were put up in came a man—the first one to cross our threshold since we had opened our office! He did not come to present any of the numerous accounts we were owing. He did not have any books to sell. He did not even solicit us for life-insurance. He was a prospective patient. How full of confidence we were. Had we not been priming ourselves for over two years for just this auspicious moment. How quickly we diagnosed his case. Told him he had a "lesion at the eighth dorsal" (What did he know about lesions?). "Was sure we could cure him in a short time," and to "come in the next day at 9:15," and put his name down on our appointment card. He asked the price, and we stated it. He went out. He is out yet. The next day we waited all day long for our patient. He is out yet. Why?

Well, we made up our minds we would treat our next patient differently, for a patient in the office is worth two on the street.

Then followed days of waiting—calls from anxious creditors; rent long due. Day-dreams were of a different nature. Our clothing we sat on was getting thin. Shoes needed repairs, but faint, yet pursuing, we held on our way. We began to get jealous of the successful people all about us. Wondered why so many people

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Deaver's Surgical Anatomy, in three royal octavo volumes of more than 600 pages each, containing 499 full-page plates, including 610 figures, nearly all from dissections made for the purpose. Three volumes now ready. Full Sheep or Half Morocco (Green), Marbled Edges, \$24 net.

A System of Physiologic Therapeutics, edited by Solomon Solis-Cohen, A. M., M. D., being a practical exposition of the methods, other than drug giving, useful in the treatment of the sick and in the prevention of disease. Eleven handsome octavo volumes, with colored plates, maps and other illustrations. All but Vol. VII, now ready. Price of set, cloth, \$27.50, half Morocco \$38.50 net.

Scores of other books of special interest to Osteopaths.

went to certain places for certain things. Finally, our eyes were opened to the truth, that, despite the fact that we considered Osteopathy the greatest therapeutic agent extant, and ourselves one of its best exponents, the fact still remained the people did not know about Osteopathy and knew less about this particular Osteopath! Then arose the question: "How to overcome this difficulty?" We searched Osteopathic literature for the best means to let the people know these things. We had tried the local papers with our card, but that did not explain anything, just stated a small fact that the people did not understand. "Dr. ———, Osteopath." Finally, we came to the conclusion, after most diligent search, that there was nothing in the whole field of Osteopathic literature that just met our need at this particular time like "Osteopathic Health." Our next step was to write the publishers and send them a contract for a certain number a month; then we made out a very carefully selected mailing list and began a campaign of promotion. It was not long then before patients began to come our way. Local bills were paid. We went on a cash basis. Even that "student's note" was paid in full. How that college treasurer must have been surprised. Next, better quarters were secured. Those ideal furnishings were obtained. The Osteopath in his office at last began to realize that he was a doctor, and had an office!

[Note: This deliciously amusing and true-to-life autobiography of an Osteopathic "office-opener" was received by us anonymously, and is so clever that its author need not have blushed to sign his name to it. We would be pleased if our contributor would reveal himself to us, now it is published, so we can avail ourselves of his entertaining pen again.—Editor.]

A set of Helmer & Merten's charts are so helpful to the practitioner that at \$5 per set no one should be without them.

\$75.00 IN CASH PRIZES.

Also a List of Very Useful Osteopathic Books.

DO YOU WANT CASH OR BOOKS?

Announcement Is Made of "Osteopathic Health's" Now Justly Interesting and Popular Prize Essay Contest for 1905—Will You Be a Contestant?

The publishers take pleasure in announcing the third annual prize essay competition conducted under the auspices of "Osteopath Health." A longer list of prizes will be awarded than usual and the innovation has been added of substituting money for books in the first two prizes. The list of prizes will include the following trophies:

- \$50 IN GOLD.
- \$25 IN GOLD.
- DR. YOUNG'S OSTEOPATHIC SURGERY.
- DR. TASKER'S PRINCIPLES.
- DR. CLARKE'S GYNECOLOGY.
- DR. HULETT'S PRINCIPLES.
- DR. HAZZARD'S PRACTICE.
- DR. MCCONNELL'S PRACTICE.
- DR. HIGGINS' REVIEW OF MUSCLES AND ARTERIES.
- HELMER & MERTON'S OSTEOPATHIC CHARTS.

It will thus be seen that ten prizes will be awarded in the contest for 1904. Money and books both are worth reaching for, and will pay any practitioner, professor or student to try his ability in this contest.

The judges of award are Dr. Edwin Martin Downing, of York, Pa.; Dr. Dain L. Tasker, of

Los Angeles, Cal., and Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting.

The rules of the contest are simple and few. Short articles are given preference, from 500 to 750 words being regarded as of ideal length. Yet a brochure long enough to fill an entire issue of "Osteopathic Health" will not be excluded and if just the right stuff would be given credit for the amount of work evident in its preparation. Articles considering single diseases continue to be the prime favorites in greatest demand by the editor of "Osteopathic Health," and because these seem to be the hardest to write, judging by the fewness of this sort submitted, a premium is put upon this sort of essay. Therefore, it is safe to say, all other things being equal, a short essay on a single disease will be considered better work than dissertations of general considerations. Yet writers have their choice of themes. We ask of the field to write especially upon those every-day themes and cases that are receiving most attention at the bedside and in the treatment room. Typewrite your essay whenever possible, but be sure it is written on but one side of the paper. Sign the communication with your own name on the same sheet of paper.

Are not these rules few and simple enough?

Will you take this to heart and try to win \$50?

Prizes will be bestowed at Denver at the next A. O. A. meeting.

About fifty Osteopaths entered this contest this year as compared with twenty the first year. We think there should be two hundred contestants in the 1904-1905 race since the institution has now become so well known to the profession and the benefits to practitioners, profession and our popular literature are now so universally recognized.

Will you be one of the contentants?

Why not?

Remember, writers, you are to write popularly—for the people—not in technical vein.

A GOOD INVESTMENT IS ILLINOIS PEAT FUEL

Put a part of your savings, Doctor, where it is reasonably safe and will yet offer you the promise of big returns upon the investment. Few physicians get rich from practice alone but quite a number do from the wise investments of their earnings. An article of excellent merit, which can be produced cheaply, for which there is a steady and recurrent demand and a ready price greatly in excess of the cost of production—such a product offers the best chance for money making. If to the foregoing elements there be added the greatest remaining condition of profit—that the business be based upon a monopoly—there is then scarcely a chance that failure to earn big dividends can result if the business is wisely and honestly managed.

The Illinois Peat Fuel Company owns the patent rights of the United States Peat Fuel Company for the state of Illinois. It proposes to become now as promptly as possible both a manufacturing company and a licensor of sub-companies all over the state of Illinois on bog or county rights. It has spent eighteen months building and perfecting a demonstrating plant in Chicago which has proven that this method of making a seared weatherproof briquette without any matrix or binding substance is entirely successful and makes not only the densest and best peat briquette seen anywhere in the world but about the best fuel also. This peat fuel is as good as anthracite coal and will sell in competition with it—that is from \$6 to \$10 per ton—while costing less than \$1 per ton to produce. Could you ask anything better? Why let your money earn from 3 to 6 per cent. when you can invest it in such a legitimate business enterprise, offering such immense returns? You can invest now on what is still almost a ground-floor proposition, although the first risk of proving the invention to be good is now safely over. Others took that risk and won on it. They paid 25 cents for their stock. That was "ground floor." You can now get in on the proven proposition at 30 cents per share which is of the par value of \$1.00.

The Illinois Peat Fuel Company now offers 100,000 shares of treasury stock at 30 cents per share to provide funds for building its first manufacturing plant. A contract has been entered into to begin this plant within six months and to complete it within a year and the directors are desirous of beginning it as much earlier as possible. Sixty-five per cent. of the capital stock of \$1,000,000 remains in the treasury. The directors are well-known and successful Chicago business men, well qualified to make a success of any business enterprise. These directors were elected by the Illinois Peat Fuel Company, October 4th last:

DIRECTORS

ADDISON E. WELLS, Pres. of Wells Brothers Co., Contractors and Builders

A. PERCY BALLOU, Treasurer of the International Gold and Copper Mining Company (Mexico)

ALEX. G. BEAUNISNE, Business Manager of the Chicago Daily News

HENRY S. BUNTING, President of the Osteopathic Publishing Company

J. C. DENISON, Formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Stock Yards

The control of the corporation by such men is ample safe-guard to the interests of investors both small and large.

There is no wind or watered stock in this corporation and its stock now being sold is backed with assets that have cost thousands of dollars and already are worth much money. Illinois is one of the best of the peat states and peat is found in abundant commercial quantities in at least forty-four of its counties. Our peat fuel is equally good for manufacturing, heating or cooking and is smokeless. **It will therefore in our belief prove the abolition of the smoke nuisance in our cities.** Peat briquetting by inferior methods and producing a much inferior product is already largely in use in Europe and pays big dividends on the investment. Therefore there is not the risk about our enterprise that must attend an entirely new industry. The peat industry has already been proven for us before our taking the field, while our product shows up by comparison as far and away the best ever made. So the future of the Illinois Peat Fuel Company as a safe industrial enterprise now seems fully assured.

As soon as money is raised for the first manufacturing plant in Illinois the price of stock will be advanced to par. Here is a fair business likelihood that you will double your money within a year. We estimate that one one-hundred-ton-per-day plant will pay a good dividend on the whole capital stock of the company. What do you think: our profits will be when one or more plants are going in each of the fifty peat counties of Illinois, either owned by the Illinois Peat Fuel Company outright, or paying it royalties on every ton manufactured?

A sample briquette will be sent to prospective investors.

How much stock do you wish to invest in while you can get it at 30 cents? Make your remittance payable to the Illinois Peat Fuel Company direct.

ILLINOIS PEAT FUEL COMPANY 1005-6 Stock Exchange Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Gallery of Osteopathic Pioneers

Dr. Mason W. Pressly a Dynamo of Energy

A perfect dynamo of thought and energy for our science and profession is the best characterization that can be made of Dr. Mason W. Pressly, of Philadelphia. Few men think and work as hard and as intently as Dr. Pressly, while none can show more results in total "output" as the result of native energy. His record in Osteopathic work has been very interesting.

Dr. Pressly was born in North Carolina, in the county of Coddle Creek, having scant social advantages, but he had first-class academic training. At 17, he entered the sophomore class in Erskine college, and graduated with the bachelor's degree at 20 years of age. He took honors in the literary society for composition and oratory; entered the theological seminary at Due West, S. C., and graduated therefrom in two years; then went to Princeton, N. J., for post-collegiate work, graduating from Princeton theological seminary and taking post-graduate course in Princeton university.

Dr. Pressly held pastorates in South Carolina, Philadelphia, New York, Sewickley, a suburb of Pittsburg, and Hamilton, O. In all these pastorates he commanded large audiences and secured splendid church growth, both in members and finances. He was moderator of the first presbytery of the Associate Reformed church, of the presbytery of Philadelphia; of the first presbytery of Ohio, and the youngest moderator of the synod of New York in the United Presbyterian church.

Owing to the invalidism of his wife, Dr. Pressly moved to Kirksville for her recovery. Before moving there, he visited Dr. A. T. Still and made a thorough investigation of Osteopathy, and spoke before several classes, and at a reception given to Dr. Still. Being well known to the newspapers—who always liberally reported Dr. Pressly's sermons—the reporters got wind of this visit to Kirksville, resulting in an elaborate write-up for the new science by the Associated Press, the New York Journal and Chicago Times-Herald giving several columns to the subject. This resulted in a deluge of letters from the sick to Dr. Pressly from all over the country, and a splendid advertisement to Osteopathy. Dr. Henry Patterson, then secretary of the A. S. O., wrote to Dr. Pressly, telling how much good it had done both the infirmary and the school. Not a few of the leading Osteopaths in the field to-day trace their first notice of Osteopathy to this newspaper publicity.

Rev. Mr. Pressly entered the January (1897) class at Kirksville, and during the year worked hard, carrying on the class work, being associate editor of the Journal of Osteopathy, and writing abundantly for each issue. Part of the time he was professor of physiology in the A. S. O., as well as pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His sermons at the latter so taxed the capacity of their building that they erected a fine new church for him, which he continued to fill as long as he was in Kirksville. During the building of the new church, Dr. Pressly held services in the Memorial hall of the A. S. O., through the courtesy of Dr. Still.

While at Kirksville, Dr. Pressly dwelt close to the "Old Doctor," who frequently took him from the classes for rides into the country, and for talks and walks in the woods. This was where and when, Dr. Pressly says, he got his first and deepest insight into Osteopathy. That felony was the "pass" which the "Old Doctor" gave him to account to his teachers for his frequent absence from classes.

When the Century Dictionary wrote to the A. S. O. for a "Definition of Osteopathy," the request was turned over to Dr. Pressly, who secured, after much labor, from Dr. Still a definition. Dr. Pressly still shows this autograph definition of Dr. Still's. He further elaborated his own technical definition, which was the first

given to the world. When the A. S. O. issued its first catalogue, Dr. Pressly wrote the chapter on Osteopathy, containing 40 pages of closely-reasoned out matter. This exposition of Osteopathy attracted wide attention. Concerning it, Judge William M. Springer said: "It is a wonderful production and an argument of great power. It must attract the attention of the medical writers and thinkers of the country. Dr. Pressly deserves the thanks of suffering humanity throughout the world for the efforts he is putting forth in behalf of better methods for the treatment of diseases."

Dr. S. S. Still at that time said: "We have but one man who could write that article."

During this year, Dr. Pressly was "general advocate" for Osteopathy. Most of the inquiring visitors to the A. S. O., whether doctors, surgeons or reporters, were turned over to Dr. Pressly to answer their questions and settle their doubts, and he always succeeded to the credit of Osteopathy. Among his converts, for instance, was the editor of "The O. P." and "Osteopathic Health," who was sent to Kirksville for an advertising contract and reached town wholly ignorant of the science, and much prejudiced against it. Had it not been for



Home of Dr. Pressly at Haverford

a three-hour talk with Dr. Pressly, who discussed the proposition lucidly in scientific parlance, the editor would have gone out of town the same day, instead of spending a week, and returning to take up Osteopathy as a life work.

During his summer vacation Dr. Pressly was given \$100 and expenses to deliver a lecture in Butte, Mont., which resulted in a great awakening for the science in that city. There was no A. S. O. function at which he did not speak. He greatly assisted the A. S. O. in getting on a college basis and organizing a proper curriculum. In January, 1898, he was elected to the chair of physiology and hygiene in the Northern institute, at a salary of \$2,000. This he accepted, continuing his studies, graduating at the end of the year. He assisted in reorganizing the school. He lectured to a large audience in the opera house at St. Paul, and gave the science an uplift in that city. Part of the time at Minneapolis he gave to his initiative practice, devoting three afternoons a week. He opened offices at Hastings, where he lectured to a large audience in the court house, and began with a practice of over \$200 for 21 hours a week.

In the work of the Northern institute, Dr. Pressly became acquainted with Dr. O. J. Snyder, who was teaching chemistry and taking the course, and they agreed to form a partnership. Dr. Pressly came to Philadelphia January 1, 1899, and engaged six rooms in the best office building in the city, with a view to a large practice and the founding of a school. His first patient was his first student. Patients came and many remarkable cases were made. Students came. During the first month "The Philadelphia

College and Infirmary of Osteopathy" was incorporated and chartered, with seven pupils. Dr. Pressly was sole teacher at first, and conducted his practice, as well. In May Dr. Snyder came to his aid, having just graduated, became president of the corporation and began a good practice. Dr. Pressly was secretary and treasurer, and those two served in these positions continuously, without a change. This partnership is one of the longest, perhaps, in the entire profession.

The cash receipts the third month were \$500; the fifth month, \$1,300. Financially, socially and professionally, this joint practice has been a conspicuous success, amounting often to \$2,500 a month. Drs. Pressly and Snyder are fast friends and work together like brothers. The college remained in their management until last August, when they sold their stock to the alumni, in order to give their whole time to their growing practice.

Dr. Pressly was the founder and sole editor of "The Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy" from the beginning until recently. He contributed each month almost the whole of its contents, and discussed every phase of the science and profession. Some months it circulated as many as 10,000 copies. Much of the splendid standing of Osteopathy in Philadelphia and the east was due to this journal. Every Osteopath in Philadelphia has reaped a harvest from its splendid seed-sowing.

Dr. Pressly came into contact and competition with the medical experts in Philadelphia, and during the first year contended with them on scientific and professional grounds, representatives of the profession, of Jefferson college and the University of Pennsylvania meeting in his offices. Since this notable debate, in 1899, Osteopathy has had right of way in Philadelphia.

The newspapers of Philadelphia have been most generous to Dr. Pressly. During his first month there he cured the city editor of the Inquirer of nervous headaches, and in recognition of the service the paper gave, gratuitously, a whole page to an exposition and illustration of the practice. One of the editors of the North American was also his grateful patient. In one of the most hotly contested legislative battles in New York, Dr. Pressly and Mark Twain were the principal speakers.

In A. O. A. work and programmes Dr. Pressly has been active and in demand. He was one of its organizers, and was chairman of the first committee on constitution, and wrote and read the first constitution, which was, without material change, adopted. He is one of the associate editors of the journal of the A. O. A.

He is in frequent demand as a lecturer. He often journeys afar to boom his Osteopathic brethren. He is one of the adopted lecturers of the Labadie Lecture and Amusement Bureau, of Philadelphia. This is what the bureau says of him: "Dr. Mason Wylie Pressly is, beyond question, one of the most forceful lecturers before the public. The position he holds is a unique one. He is eloquent, logical and thoroughly witty, a most scholarly gentleman, of wide attainments and broad experience in life. His adherence to fact and his genuinely humorous nature have made him famous. His sparkling witticisms and kindly manner have made him hosts of friends."

Dr. Pressly is in much demand by the Y. M. C. A. for his talks on "A Superb Physical Manhood," "The Need for a Virile Christianity," and kindred topics. He was asked by the Scientific American to write a 5,000 word article for their forthcoming Encyclopædia Americana, for which he was liberally paid. Dr. Pressly lives in the beautiful and fashionable suburb of Haverford, where his children have the advantages of Haverford and Bryn Mawr colleges. We give a picture of his home herewith. Among the things which Dr. Pressly values most in his life are his connection with the department of the University of Pennsylvania, the American Academy and the Franklin Institute, the oldest and most honored educational and scientific society in Philadelphia.

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Dr. Pressly has four children, two boys and two girls. His eldest, Mason, Jr., graduated in June from the Philadelphia college, and is now at Kirksville, where he will graduate with the next February class. Young Pressly is a member of the foot ball team and the Atlas club.

Recently Dr. Pressly has gone through the greatest sorrow that can come to any man—the death of his beloved wife. Mrs. Pressly died September 19. Although much of her life had been in invalidism, and she knew what it was to suffer, the husband and children were none the better prepared for her loss. Mrs. Pressly was Miss Annie Clarkson Worth, of a distinguished old North Carolina family, and a woman full of all the womanly nobleness and attributes of a beautiful christian character. The husband is crushed by his bereavement, and Dr. Pressly's host of friends will extend him their sincere sympathy.

AMONG THE STATES

At the Waldorf-Astoria Gathering

Dr. Mason W. Pressly goes over to New York October 21 to speak at the Waldorf Astoria banquet of the Greater New York Society.

In Eastern Iowa

The Eastern Iowa Association will meet at Fairfield November 17. A good programme has been prepared and full attendance is expected.

At the Chicago Society

Dr. A. W. Young discussed "Diseases of the Stomach" at the last meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Society, held at Dr. A. S. Melvin's office, 57 Washington street.

Dr. Higgins' Hand Book

We call attention to Dr. S. E. Higgins' ad. in this issue for his "outline of the muscles, arteries and nerves of the human body." It is evidently a little work that will have its place of usefulness with Osteopaths.

To Organize in Idaho

Dr. J. Cary Edwards, of Wallace; Dr. F. M. Longwell, of Hailey, and Dr. B. F. Reesman, of Moscow, have issued a call to the dozen Osteopaths to meet at Boise, November 15, to organize a state Osteopathic association. Legislation will also be sought. It is expected to form a lively organization.

Pittsburgh Wakes Up

The Allegheny County Osteopathic Association met in Pittsburg September 30 and reorganized. Dr. Vernon W. Peck, president; Dr. Florence Brown Stafford, secretary. The association expects to be a live factor in the coming legislative fight, affiliating with the Pennsylvania state association.

Court Decrees for Osteopathy

[From the Des Moines Leader.]

Oskaloosa, Ia., Sept. 30.—(Special.)—Judge L. C. Blanchard and Dr. S. Mae Farmer were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, in Kirksville, Mo. Mrs. Blanchard has been practicing Osteopathy in this city, and is a popular young lady.

Pacific Stands for Three Years

The trustees of the California College of Osteopathy, of San Francisco, Cal., announce the adoption of the three-year course of study, beginning with present year, 1904-5. The college has been moved to more commodious quarters at 1368 Geary street.—Mary V. Stewart, D. O., Corresponding Secretary.

At the Mother College

Dean Laughlin writes that: "Our fall term opened up here again in first rate shape. We

[Continued to Page 10, Col. 2, Bottom.]

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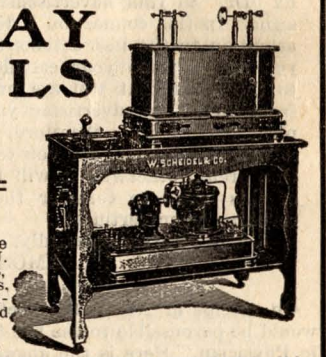
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VOL. VI. CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1904. No. V.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL.

"Hew to the line, let chips fall where they will."

Still Baiting Osteopaths on the Title of Doctor

The Illinois state board of health, after a year or two of child's play, and then lapsing into the listless quiet demanded by good common sense, has resumed its game of tomfoolery, apparently, by notifying Osteopathic physicians in some quarters that they must refrain from calling themselves "doctors," or the state board will "consider the advisability of revoking" certificates.

We thought that the Illinois state board of health had outgrown this inane medical bullying, and the disclosure is a disappointment to us.

Here are copies of two letters recently sent to Dr. Charles Henry Murray, at Elgin: Springfield, Sept. 20, 1904.

Sir: The attention of this board has been called to the fact that you are using the prefix "Dr." in your advertisements and on your signs. In this connection I desire to call your attention to the instructions that were mailed you at the time your certificate was issued, to the effect that you are prohibited by law from calling or advertising yourself doctor or physician. I will, therefore, notify you that it will be necessary for you to at once remove this prefix, otherwise it will become the duty of this board to consider the advisability of revoking your certificate.

Very respectfully,
AMOS SAWYER,
Chief Clerk.

On receipt of No. 1, the doctor inquired if it would be permissible to use the term "Osteopathic Physician." Here is the answer:

Springfield, Sept. 23, '04.

Dear Sir: In answer to your communication of the 22d inst., regarding the term "Osteopathic Physician," I will say that at one time it was held that, so far as this board was concerned, no objections could be had to the term "Osteopathic Physician," but it was afterward held by the attorney general that the statute meant what it said, and that only those who were authorized to practice medicine and surgery in all their branches shall call or advertise themselves as physicians or doctors. Consequently it became incumbent upon this board to hold that no one had the right to use the term physician or doctor except those who were authorized to practice medicine in all their branches.

Very respectfully,
AMOS SAWYER,
Chief Clerk.

What do you think of that, fellow Osteopaths? You know what "The O. P." thinks about it. It is all scurvy rot, whether it emanates from some pusillanimous party with an M. D. tacked

on to his name or Mr. Sawyer himself, or the attorney general. It is such palpable rot that if the editor were involved he would reply to Mr. Sawyer: "I shall continue to claim the title of 'Doctor' and 'Osteopathic Physician' just as long as I remain one, and if you feel it necessary to consider revoking my license, as you threaten, pray get busy. Try it!"

The state board of health of Illinois does not dare to try to exercise such a pusillanimous piece of professional bigotry, in the judgment of the editor, and if it does he will endeavor to make the welkin ring throughout Illinois, with the aid of the Associated Press and the fair-minded newspapers, which are always quick to flay an outbreak of medical persecution.

There would be no excuse in the state board of health attempting to enforce such a silly mandate after so many years of apathy on this subject. If they are looking for trouble, why did they not revoke the license of the editor during the 24 months between June, 1900, and June, 1902, when he, as a state board licentiate, had his name, with both the title of "Doctor" and "Osteopathic Physician," prominently upon his door and in the elevator register in a prominent down-town building, and during which time he sent out many thousands of pieces of literature with the same titles prominently printed therein?

We take it for granted that somebody in the state board is just trying to make the Osteopaths feel like 30 cents wherever he thinks the bluff will work. It is the advice of the "O. P." to resent this sort of interference wherever it is shown and invite the issue. We do not believe that it will be made an issue, since, if it is, the profession will rouse up and get an independent Osteopathic board, just as it has in adjoining states, and those who try to bait us on this doctor proposition know this full well.

Still—in case the editor is wrong in his surmises—we might as well get ready for business, and "The O. P." will contribute \$10 to start a subscription to measure lances with the state board if it wishes to make this foolish contest. Dr. Murray will contest the point in the courts if we of the profession in Illinois stand by him—which it goes without saying we will.

What will the Osteopathic physicians of Illinois—doctors every one—contribute to this fund? A ten spot from each one would be a good thing to have on hand for emergency should no contest develop. Are the Osteopaths of Illinois men and women who know their rights, and, knowing, dare defend them; or, are they like children, that they will let medical minions eternally poke ridicule at them? Speak up, doctors.

Symptomology

"Because you see a saddle under the bed don't imagine your patients ate a horse."

Ontward and Vptward

Always to improve is a good motto. We follow it. This subject of making "Osteopathic Health" better and better each month is one that we have given a great deal of study and we are pleased to have our friends take up the problem with us and give us the benefit of as many viewpoints as possible.

Correction for Dr. Williams

By a printer's error the antiseptic ad. of Dr. R. H. Williams, of Kansas City, was made to read as if it emanated from a chemical company long defunct, instead of from Dr. Williams personally. Dr. Williams has requested us to make this correction. Incidentally, look at that refund he inserts in his ad. of this issue.

At the Mother College

[Continued from Preceding Page.]

have about the same number of new students as were graduated last June, so you see we are keeping up the same old clip. There are something like 160 in all. There are 140 in the new

class, eight post-graduates, and the rest are those who received advance standing on account of attendance at other schools."

Can Students Do Day Labor?

A Kansas City Osteopath sends this query: "Is it possible to give a thorough course in Osteopathy, be reputable and meet the requirements of the association, while permitting students to spend half of each day at hard labor in the packing house district? I am informed that the McKenzie concern, of this city, has adopted this plan."

That is for the A. O. A. to answer.

Montana's Annual Rally

These officers were elected at the fourth annual meeting of the Montana Osteopathic Association at Helena: Dr. Asa M. Willard, Missoula, president; Dr. E. V. Strong, Helena, vice president; Dr. Eva M. Hunter, Livingston, secretary; Dr. K. Virginia Hogsett, Butte, treasurer; Drs. Willard, Mahaffay, and Strong, trustees. A committee will ask the next legislature for amendments to the present law. A good live programme was rendered, followed by a trolley ride and banquet.

Third Pennsylvania District Moving

Osteopaths of the Third district of Pennsylvania met at Dr. John T. Downing's office, Scranton, September 17, and at the office of Dr. Virgil A. Hook, Wilkesbarre, August 20. Both meetings were to further organization, develop fraternity and lay plans to help in the movement seeking legislative recognition in Pennsylvania in January. Dr. E. C. Brelsford, Simon-Long building, Wilkesbarre, was elected secretary. All regular graduates of this district are being solicited by letter to cooperate.

Organize in Tar Heel State

North Carolina Osteopaths had a good meeting to organize October 8, at the Hotel Benbaw, Greensboro. We anticipate trouble when the legislature convenes in January. At present we are practicing under a decision rendered in favor of a man who styles himself a non-medical physician. There are nine D. O.'s in the state—ten counting this Dr. Kibler, the "hand-bill man." He claims to be a member of the A. O. A., and is a Kirksville graduate. Enclosed find 50 cents for one year's subscription to the "O. P." I like to read the professional newspaper. It is always newsy and full of interest to the practitioner. Yours fraternally, A. H. Beally, D. O.

Fifth Illinois District

A meeting of the Osteopaths in the Fifth district of Illinois was held in the offices of Drs. Lewis & Curl, at Paris, October 1. There were 20 present, and much interest was shown. Election of officers: President, Dr. J. J. Schmidt, Danville; vice president, Dr. Jesse Francis, Charleston; secretary, Dr. W. E. Davis, Paris; treasurer, Dr. Ella B. May, Danville; trustees, Drs. C. O. Cline, Monticello; L. F. Curl, Paris; Albert Overton, Tuscola; Harriet Rice, Paris; L. S. Taylor, Hoopeston. Very interesting papers on "Uterine Displacement," by Dr. Ella B. May, and "Constipation," by Dr. Jesse Francis and J. C. Walker were read and discussed.—Fraternally yours, Loretto L. Lewis, D. O., secretary.

Quarterly Meeting at Frisco

The regular quarterly meeting of the Osteopathic Society of San Francisco was held at the California College of Osteopathy, Wednesday evening, September 21, President William H. Ivie, D. O., in the chair; attendance was good; the programme interesting. Two papers were read, reporting some of the work done by the A. O. A. convention at St. Louis; one by Dr. Effie E. York on "Clinics," and one by Dr. Frank L. Martin on "The Three Years' Course of Study." These were ably supplemented by Dr.

William H. Ivie, who gave also a resume of the report of the educational committee and the discussion following it, and of the action of the A. O. A. on ethics, organization of state boards, etc. A good programme has been prepared for the rest of the year, ending April, 1905.—Mary V. Stewart, D. O., Secretary.

"Volo, the Volitant" Is an Osteopath

Those who saw "Volo, the Volitant," and held their breath while he made his hair-raising ride down the steep runway and then followed with the tremendous jump on his bicycle, at Barnum & Bailey's circus, may be surprised to learn that the intrepid and daring performer is a well-known young physician hailing from Kansas City by the name of Clark, says the Quincy (Ill.) Whig. He is about 25 years of age, and has been a close student from early manhood, and besides being a graduate in medicine, he has made a special study of mathematics, geometry and kindred branches. All his life he has been a bicycle fiend, and two years ago, when "Diavolo" introduced the "loop the loop," he began to figure on this perilous act. Dr. Clark, besides being a graduate in medicine, has a diploma from the Kirksville Osteopathic institute, and is frequently called upon by his fellow performers to allay their ills, which he does by either the one science or the other.

Will Hold New England Convention

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, on October 4, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Francis A. Cave; vice president, Dr. Frederick W. Sherburne; secretary, Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith; treasurer, Dr. Anna W. Byrkit. It was voted to hold a New England convention in January. This will mark an important step forward in Osteopathic organization in the eastern states, as it will be the first meeting of this sort ever held. The Massachusetts society is doing a good work. Almost every practitioner in the state who is eligible is a member, and there is hardly one who is not also a member of the A. O. A. Legislation will be attempted this winter, and the treasury contains the means of retaining the ablest legal talent. We have a meeting every month, with a regular scientific programme on a subject previously announced, carefully prepared papers being read and discussed. A number of associate members have been admitted from the other New England states. The next meeting will be held November 1.—Fraternally, R. K. Smith, D. O., Secretary.

Investigating Tuberculosis in Iowa

The Iowa state board of health is sending to every physician in the state, including Osteopaths, a large blank with the following request at the top of it, relative to the investigation respecting consumption in Iowa: "Under the provisions of chapter 162, laws of the thirtieth general assembly of Iowa, this board is charged with the duty of investigating 'the extent of tuberculosis in Iowa.' We solicit your cordial cooperation in this matter by furnishing the name, age, sex, color, nativity, social state, occupation and residence of every person suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, or of any other part of the body or of any of its organs, who may have come under your care or may have come to your knowledge as suffering from the disease during the year beginning July 1, 1903, and ending June 30, 1904. We shall appreciate any information you may be able to give and it will be treated as confidential. An early return of this blank is desired. In case you have not treated any such person during that period and have no knowledge of any, please so state on the face of this blank."

Sioux Valley Meet

The fourth annual meeting of the Sioux Valley Osteopathic Association was held in the office of Dr. Charles Ray, Lamars, Ia., October 6. Opening address, Dr. A. E. Hook, Cherokee;

paper, "Osteopathy and Obstetrics," Dr. Ella Gilmour, Sheldon; discussion, led by Dr. Putnam; clinics, Dr. Charles Ray; address, "Osteopathic Surgery," Dr. Parish, Storm Lake; paper, "Epilepsy," Dr. M. A. Hoard, Cherokee; discussion, led by Dr. M. Brown, of Sioux City; paper, "Eye Troubles Treated Osteopathically," Dr. Putnam, Sioux City; discussion, led by Dr. Cluett, Sioux City; paper, "Fever Treated Osteopathically," Dr. Therese Cluett, Sioux City; address, "What Constitutes Genuine Osteopathy?" Dr. G. H. Gilmour. There was a good attendance and one of the most interesting and profitable meetings in the history of the society. New members enrolled were: Drs. Parish, Therese Cluett and Marcus Brown. The former officers were reelected, Dr. H. E. Hook, president; Dr. Lena Enebo, vice president; Dr. Ida Peterson, secretary. It was voted to hold a two days' session at the next annual meeting, which is to be held in Storm Lake.

Appeal of Indiana Osteopathic Association To the Members of the Indiana Osteopathic Association:

This will notify you that the Indiana Osteopathic Association will hold its regular annual session at Indianapolis on the 11th of November, 1904. There are several matters of importance which are of interest to all members and which must be disposed of at this meeting, namely:

1st. The adoption of a new constitution and by-laws, which the chairman of the committee appointed to formulate same informs us will be ready for presentation.

2d. The discussion of, and agreement to, a bill for an amendment to the medical law drafted by the Association's legislative committee. This bill will be presented to the next legislature, which convenes this year.

3d. The election of officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

In view of the fact that the meeting will be engrossed with so much business the programme committee have been instructed to have a very short programme, so that the educational feature will be short. Is it necessary to urge that it is your duty to be present and assist in making this meeting an historical event? The opportunity presents, take advantage of it.

GEORGE TULL, D. O., President.

FRANK H. SMITH, D. O., Secretary.

Enthusiastic Nebraska Meeting

The fifth annual meeting of the Nebraska Osteopathic Association was held in Fremont, Sep-

tember 17, and was attended by a large number of enthusiastic Osteopaths. Officers were elected: President, Dr. W. L. Davis, Lincoln; vice president, Dr. C. A. Johnson, Schuyler; secretary, Dr. C. W. Farwell, Omaha; treasurer, Dr. William H. Cobble, Fremont. The following programme was rendered: "Clinic Lecture," Dr. H. W. Forbes, Des Moines; "Uterine Displacement," Dr. Jennie Laird, Omaha; "How Best to Educate the Public Regarding Our Science," Dr. N. J. Hoagland, Norfolk; "Osteopathy in Obstetrics," Dr. Nellie Runyon, Seward; "The Relation of 'Cause and Effect' in Disease from the Standpoint of an Osteopath," Dr. W. F. Wurth, Fairbury; "Osteopathy in Nerve Trouble," Dr. C. W. Farwell, Omaha. Much interest was manifested in the discussion which followed each paper, showing the Nebraska Osteopaths are alive and up-to-date. Those present received some very valuable information from Dr. Forbes. In particular, his treatment of flat chests, straight spines, anterior upper dorsal, as well as his correction of curvical lesions. The meeting was a grand success from an educational standpoint. The next annual meeting will be held in Omaha.—C. W. Farwell, D. O., Secretary.

Fine Meeting in Kansas

The Kansas Osteopathic Association met in Salina September 9. Dr. J. H. Bower presided as temporary chairman. Dr. Charles Still, of Kirksville, being present, was voted an honorary member, after which he gave a very interesting and instructive talk on "Osteopathic Gynecology," followed by a discussion by all present. Dr. R. A. Bower read a paper on "Adjuncts to Osteopathy," taking a very emphatic stand against their use. Dr. H. K. Benneson read a paper on "Osteopathy in Eye Troubles," followed by an open discussion. At the afternoon business meeting it was voted to ask the governor to appoint an Osteopath on the state board, as provided for by the law regulating the practice of Osteopathy, and a committee was appointed to present the matter to the governor. The association recommended the appointment of Dr. J. H. Bower, of Salina, with Dr. C. E. Hulett, of Topeka, as alternative. Officers elected: President, Dr. J. L. McClanahan, Paola; vice president, Dr. R. A. Bower, Topeka; secretary, Dr. Annie K. Conner, Ottawa; treasurer, Dr. J. H. Bower, Salina. Trustees: Dr. Mitchel Miller, Wichita; Dr. M. Jeannette Stocton, Manhattan; Dr. H. K. Benneson, Clay Center. The association adopted resolutions thanking Dr. J. H. Bower and Dr. H. K. Benneson for their efforts in arranging for the meeting; also the outgoing officers; also Dr. C. E. Still for his presence and his inspiring and helpful talk. The next meeting will be held in Ottawa.—Annie K. Conner, D. O., Secretary.

Dr. J. M. Littlejohn's Minnesota Address

Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, of Chicago, read an exhaustive paper on the subject of "The Theory of Lesions and Their Treatment," at the meeting of the Minnesota Osteopathic Association at St. Paul, September 2. All treatment, he said, must be with references to the brain, the great center of round cells, the sensorium and motor areas. The waves of vibration were generated in the brain and were distributed by the nerves to all parts of the body. The brain was the secretory organ of the cerebro-spinal fluid which coursed down the nerve tracts. All diseases were either of spinal origin or expressed themselves along the spine. Stimulation at the point of low sensibility manifested itself at the point of high sensibility. The viscera were points of low sensibility and the spine and other sensitive parts, points of high sensibility. Osteopathy was not a system of manipulation or manipulative treatment, merely. That was a narrow view of Osteopathy. Osteopathy was that system of practice which consisted of a scientific method of treatment based upon the mechanics of the human body. Dr. Littlejohn discussed with elaboration the function of the cell in the human anatomy, and the rhythmic change of structure

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due to disease. In many of the new diseases treated by the physician could be found a lessening of the "vital endurance." Such diseases were incurable by the use of medicines or poisons, which altered the structural condition of the vital nerve centers.

X-Rays Kill Thomas A. Edison's Chief Helper

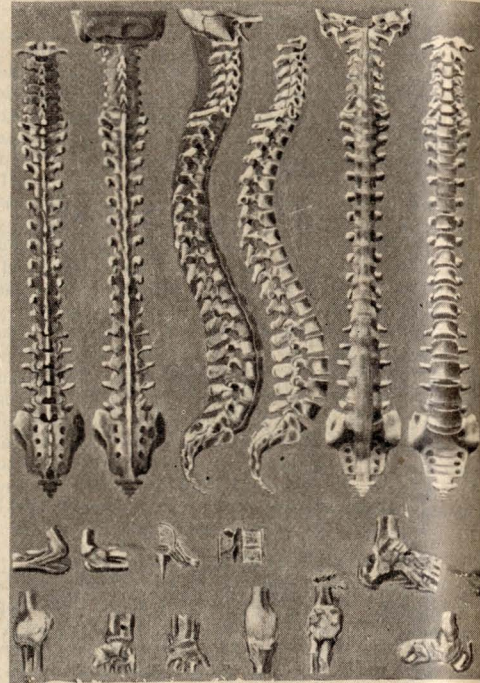
Clarence E. Dally, a young electrical engineer, died at East Orange, N. J., October 2, a martyr to science. His death resulted from experimental work in connection with the Roentgen rays. For seven years he endured terrible suffering, and underwent seven operations, which finally culminated in the amputation of both his arms. Dally was burned by the X-rays because he passed his hands before the rays continuously in his preliminary work. His disease attracted the attention of medical men throughout the country. His brain was active until a few hours before his death. In his experimental work with the X-rays, Dally was Thomas A. Edison's chief assistant, and worked at the laboratory in West Orange night and day. It was necessary to use many chemicals in experimenting with the fluoroscope before the proper formula was hit upon. Edison himself was burned with these chemicals, but Dally, who had almost all the experimenting to do, sustained more serious injuries. He suffered no pain from these burns, but his hands looked as though they had been scalded. This was seven years ago, and finally Dally's brother Charles took up some of the work. Six months after the first indications of scalding appeared, Dally's hands began to swell and fester. He suffered in this way for two years and then went to Chicago, where he was employed by an incandescent lamp company. Cancer finally developed on his left wrist, and he came east for treatment, intending to return to Chicago. It was found necessary to operate. The disease steadily spread and finally both his arms had to be amputated.

Dr. Watson Reads Osteopathy in His Cell for Diversion

Dr. Jones Watson, who is a prisoner in the county jail at New London, Mo., will be arraigned before Judge D. H. Eby, of Hannibal, in the Ralls county circuit court, which will convene in New London on Monday, October 24, says the Quincy (Ill.) Journal. At the arraignment the court will set a time for the trial. A week, some time in November, will probably be selected. Judge Eby has no special time in view yet, but will await the arraignment in order to consult the wishes of the attorneys in the case and arrange other details, before the date for the trial is set. The approach of the time for the arraignment of Watson is awakening interest in the case. Attorneys for both the prosecution and defense are busy with matters connected with the trial. Dr. Watson is apparently awaiting the murder trial with patience in his cell. The doctor is visited by friends and relatives at the jail every day. He is holding up well. Aside from his bleached face, occasioned by his confinement, he appears but little worse for his jail life. Dr. Watson receives but little mail. He spends most of his leisure hours reading books on Osteopathy. He has had his library moved into his cell. He avoids publicity and insists that no one but his relatives and immediate friends be admitted to his apartments. Last week two ladies whom Sheriff Whitmore supposed were relatives of the doctor gained admission into the jail, and the doctor grew very indignant; and, in fact, used a few inappropriate words to the ladies in manifesting his anger. The appetite of the doctor is easily satisfied. He eats but little. Breakfast is usually partaken about five o'clock every morning, at which time Sheriff Whitmore feeds the other prisoners. Then at noon the doctor eats a very fair dinner. In the evening, however, it is seldom that he wants anything, so breakfast and dinner are practically his only meals.

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Ye Book Reviewer

Dr. Clarke's Second Edition a Good Book

Another good Osteopathic text book has been added to our literature—the second edition of Dr. Marion E. Clarke's "Diseases of Women." We are pleased to receive an early copy, and have spent some pleasant hours perusing it. The book is considerably enlarged, while throughout there are evidences of rewriting and amplifying portions that show much benefit by going into greater detail. New sections are added.

This book is even richer in illustration than the first edition. What is not common, either, in Osteopathic texts, is the fact that most of the excellent illustrations are original, being made from photographs of the author's own cases. Of course this is a charm in any text book.

Dr. Clarke announces in this book two chief qualities, both of which are apparent on inspection: (1) Chief attention is paid to causes and treatment of female diseases with reference to bony lesion origin; and (2) surgical gynecology is purposely omitted from consideration.

Dr. Clarke's "Diseases of Women" is a handsome volume of over 500 pages. It is printed in clear monotype, which was done at the plant of the Journal Printing company, at Kirksville, so it is home-made goods, strictly, and it does credit to the shop that put it out.

It is especially fitting, by the way, that Dr. Clarke should produce the right sort of a book on the "Diseases of Women," viewed Osteopathically. Who has had so good a chance as he to study gynecological and obstetrical cases right up at headquarters, so to speak? Years ago it was said that Dr. Carl P. McConnell was the "Old Doctor's" mouthpiece, and what he enunciated while a professor at A. S. O. was supposed to have the "A. T. S." trademark stamped upon it, if not also "blown in the bottle." In these latter years, however, it has been Dr. Clarke who has been in close and daily association with the "Old Doctor," and Dr. Charley Still, both, and it is certain that he has attended more gynecological and obstetrical cases and consulted with the Drs. Still on more of these ills than any member of our profession. Hence, Dr. Clarke's observations, experience and opinions, as summarized in this book, will carry much weight with our practitioners.

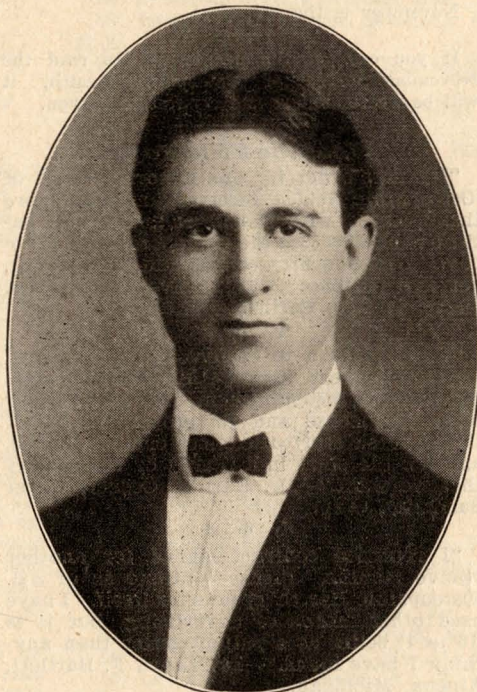
Probably the best way to give an idea of the contents and flavor of a text book is to select passages here and there on interesting topics. As Dr. Clarke has pruned his subject so close to his measure, which is lesion Osteopathy, it is a little hard to select passages that will present novelties such as ordinarily would be quoted by a reviewer. In this respect the book does not contain many surprises that are sensational. Perhaps Dr. Clarke inclines closely to optimism, but then—what successful practitioner does not? To believe one can do is, no doubt, the first step toward doing. Speaking of fibroids, Dr. Clarke says:

"The question is often asked whether a fibroid tumor can be cured by Osteopathic treatment. I will answer by giving results of some cases treated at the A. T. Still infirmary. Cases of short duration and tumors that were soft and not very large, have either been cured, or the progress of their growth stopped in every case that I have seen in which the patient allowed us at least six months' treatment. In cases in which there was a great deal of fibrous tissue, of long standing, and necessarily very hard, and as large as the two fists, personally, I have not seen one in which the tumor was absorbed, but in most cases the symptoms were wholly or partially relieved.

"Dr. C. E. Still, who has treated more cases of fibroid tumors than any other Osteopathic physician, reports cures in many of the above described cases. He usually insists upon the patient remaining under his care for one year be-

fore he consents to take the case and promise much. Very few cases respond readily, that is, few changes occur in a few months' treatment, and the patient often becomes discouraged at the end of that time, saying that Osteopathy is a failure, whereas, if they had continued under treatment for a longer time, some change for the better would have been noted. Goodall says that 'solid uterine fibroids of a stony hardness of several pounds weight will occasionally disappear,' and he cites forty cases in support of his statement. Emmett also reports similar cases of spontaneous absorption. If such results occur spontaneously, why will they not occur oftener and more rapidly under Osteopathic treatment, which is one of adjustment, hence helpful to natural forces?

"I firmly believe that in the cases in which there is a failure the fault is usually with the physician, and that we lack the requisite skill in cases in which we fail. Osteopathy, if properly applied, will cure any case of tumor that is curable. In the curative treatment the bony lesions



Dr. Marion E. Clarke, of the A. S. O., Author of "Diseases of Women"

that are found are corrected. This is the fundamental and primary step. By the correction of these lesions that disturb the circulation, the nutrition to the uterus is reestablished and that of the tumor is shut off and soon absorption begins. It can be compared to the treatment of a goitre or an enlarged tonsil. The absorption follows the correction of the lesion unless there is too much fibrous tissue already formed, which is very slow of absorption."

This is very interesting as reflecting the view of both Dr. Charles E. Still and Dr. Clarke upon this much-mooted question of tumors. Frankness compels the editor to say that he does not follow this line of thought, either in the process by which fibrous tissue is supposed to be absorbed, or in the mechanics by which its food supply can be shut off while that of normal muscular tissue, in which it is imbedded, and along with which it draws its blood and lymph from the same channels, is to be increased. Fibrous tissue, as scar tissue, ever contracts, and with more age would get smaller and smaller after it ceased once to form; but it has never been elucidated so that I can follow it how this tissue—once developed in a tumor—can be obliterated, any more than that it could be absorbed in any wound it has healed; and every

student of pathology knows, in this latter case, at least, that that happens not at all. Scar tissue, once formed, always remains, albeit contracting smaller and smaller. Then—how absorb tumor built of the same dense stuff? Goitres of that tissue do not absorb—if the testimony of many, many Osteopaths counts for aught. An editor should probably not match opinions with a clinician; but it is evident we have, one and all, done much loose talk on this subject of "absorbing" fibrous tissue that ought to be narrowed down upon the basis of lucid explanation and absolute demonstration, or else it should depart from our discussions.

Dr. Clarke goes into the philosophy of pain extensively when his subject gives him occasion.

"Pain is a sensation which is distressing or agonizing. It is the result of irritation of a sensory nerve or nerves, and the conveyance of the impulse to the sensorium, which refers it back to the periphery of the sensory nerve involved. In this way it is possible for the pain to be referred to a part not diseased, if connected with the nerve stimulated, in which it is a case of mistaken identity on the part of the sensorium. Pain is in reality in the sensorium. All pains are referred to their supposed sources, that is, to the point at which the stimulus is supposed to be. In cases of visceral irritation, or disease, the impulses generated are carried to the spinal cord, thence up the posterior columns to the sensorium, and on account of the low degree of sensibility of the viscera, the pain is referred to the cerebro-spinal nerves in close central connection."

Here is a sentence worth thinking over:

"In chronic cases, these lesions are usually bony, but in acute cases, usually muscular."

There is an especially fine chapter in Dr. Clarke's revised edition on "Reflexes" in which the author considers all the reflex disorders to which women almost every day are subject. The various aches—different types of reflected head aches, the stomach aches, leg aches, etc., etc.—the disturbed functions, hiccough, palpitation, glandular disturbances, insomnia, melancholia and insanity, etc., are all considered with reference to reflex irritation, and a very profitable and helpful chapter it is to the Osteopath, too.

All in all, Dr. Clarke has produced a very interesting book, and is to be congratulated upon it.

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Publisher's Corner.

The Cost of "Osteopathic Health" On the Various Plans

We offer a choice of several plans for circulating "Osteopathic Health," endeavoring to give regular users as much saving in price as we are able to secure on our part from printers by having a large volume of work contracted for at lower rates. It saves us on the cost of our service to know months ahead how big editions we can contract for, and we simply give our patrons the advantage of this economy. Those who use a hundred a month on the yearly plan get their service 50 cents cheaper per month than those who order on the monthly plan. Those who operate on the six-months' contract save 25 cents a month.

We are pleased to serve patrons on any plan that suits them best, but recommend the annual contract plan for 100 copies a month—not so much because it enjoys the cheapest possible rate, than because systematic advertising, everlasting hammering at the desired end, is what gets the most glorious results. But, remember, single orders are always welcome and receive prompt attention. Here are the prices for our service on the various bases, carefully figured out, so that you can tell at a glance just what you want to know—namely, the total cost for your order on each plan submitted:

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October—all gone.
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O joy! See the November "O. H.!"

The October issue is all gone—which points the moral that you would better get in on the peerless November number before the issue is exhausted.

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Those Osteopathic Health prizes are certainly such as should call forth the best article that you can write, Doctor.

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If you can get the people—all, to read the November number of "Osteopathic Health," it will be worth dollars and reputation to you.

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"My first order for one hundred copies of 'Osteopathic Health' received, and I am more than pleased with them. It is the best patient-winner before the Osteopathic world today. I mailed fifty copies, and, as a result, got five patients within five days."—Dr. Harry T. Lee, Carlisle, Kentucky.

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"Enclosed please find yearly contract for one hundred copies of 'Osteopathic Health' per month. We have used the magazine before, so know that it is a 'good thing,' and a sure 'patient-getter,' as well as saving us lots of time explaining Osteopathy to people who know nothing of it or its workings."—Drs. B. H. & K. R. Buyers, West Union, Iowa.

Proud of the November "O. H."

We are proud of our November issue and we have a right to be. You must see it to appreciate its value, yet you should not delay your order, for it ought to be at work for you in your field by November 1. It contains one of those complete and charmingly readable copyrighted brochures about Osteopathy which practitioners so often picture in their mind's eye and so seldom see attempted in print. Haven't you often wished for it? Something that tells the whole story and seems for the time being to leave nothing unsaid? Well, that is Dr. E. M. Downing's very article in this issue.

The article gives a very entertaining and just review of Osteopathy's history from the days when Dr. A. T. Still began to wrestle with the problem of natural, sensible, non-drug healing in Kansas up to the culmination of its growth and fame this year when the Louisiana Purchase Exposition set aside a day to do it honor as one of the notable institutions wrought out on Louisiana Purchase soil. This history is presented in quite a new way and is not paraphrased merely from what the people usually read on this subject. It is the original viewpoint of an original writer and it is full of charm and story.

Next it is philosophical and critical, but every line redounds to the honor of Dr. A. T. Still and the system which he founded. This part of the story is so admirable that any layman or laywoman absolutely cannot read it without carrying off a very adequate idea of Osteopathic therapeutics.

Both the personal interest attaching to Dr. A. T. Still and the surprising growth and importance of Osteopathic institutions are well developed. Lay readers will be astounded in the main to learn what Osteopathy has done in its schools, in courts and legislatures and in building up its own organizations. All are set forth with tact and taste. Dr. Downing has written the word "glory" in the eleventh year of Osteopathy which happens to be the year 1904, A. D. and the year of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Dr. H. S. Bunting has added to this brochure a short department entitled "Health Hints" which are well calculated to clinch the argument

of Dr. Downing's brochure and to make its lessons go home to the hearts of readers and abide there as fixed conviction.

"O. H." supporters are reminded that every four months we are making it a point to give them an issue containing one well-rounded and complete article which is more or less exhaustive and which tells the whole story as if the reader knew nothing about the subject previously. This is that number, yet so ingeniously is it written that those who know all about the subject—yourself included—will read it with as much delight as a brand new seeker after light and healing.

This makes it plain that new graduates just ready to begin their efforts of practice building, as well as old graduates who are just about to begin a campaign of education, will not find another piece of literature available as well adapted to their needs as this November issue of "Osteopathic Health."

And that nearly all contractors and single order patrons will wish to increase their supply goes without saying.

Early orders will obviate the chance of finding the edition sold out! We predict an unprecedented demand for November. What will your order be, doctor?

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man whose rigid collection of income for the association has done very much to put it on its basis of success today. Dr. Hulett is a born collector. That is simply because he collects. He knows how. He does it, and it is lucky for the profession that he does; otherwise we would not have the means to print our excellent journal, to issue case reports and hold the successful meetings we all enjoy—for all cost money.

M. F. Hulett, Columbus, O., Treasurer of the A. O. A.

Now, this is just incidental to reminding you that all unpaid dues for the new year are due, and overdue, and that you ought to save Treasurer Hulett and yourself trouble by paying up. If you are not in the A. O. A., why, come in, of course, and pay up just the same.

Dr. Hulett is one of our successful practitioners, too. Here is his life:

Born on a farm in Kansas, 1867; common school education, followed by four year scientific course in Kansas state college (degree B. S.); four years general newspaper work; began study of Osteopathy, January, 1896; treasurer American School of Osteopathy two years; located in Columbus, O., October, 1898, for permanent practice; one of the charter members of the Ohio Osteopathy Society, organized in latter part of 1898; elected secretary at that time, and continued in that office ever since. Being in the capital city, much of the responsibility of securing legislation rested upon his shoulders in that strenuous four-year contest, through the supreme court twice and through two sessions of the legislature, resulting in one of the best Osteopathic laws. Member and secretary of the Ohio Osteopathic examining committee, appointed under the law passed in 1902; vice president of the American Association of State Boards of Examiners, elected at St. Louis, 1904; elected treasurer of the A. O. A. at Chattanooga in 1900, and has been reelected by acclamation each succeeding year—now serving fifth term; charter

member of the A. O. A., and has attended every session of the organization.

Don't such a record as an association man entitle him to your cooperation when he says to you, "Please pay up?"

Of course.

A. S. O. Post Graduate School Roster

This is the enrollment of the A. S. O. post-graduate school at St. Louis this summer, which we did not receive in time for insertion in our last issue:

- Dr. Clarke Francis Fletcher, New York city, A. S. O.
 Dr. Ada May Nichols, Chillicothe, O., O. C. O.
 Dr. James E. DeSpain, Elizabethtown, Ky., S. S. O.
 Dr. Jose Corwin Howell, Vineland, N. J., Ph. C. O.
 Dr. Joseph M. Moss, Ashland, Neb., A. S. O.
 Dr. Margaret Brown Dunnington, Philadelphia, Pa., Ph. C. O.
 Dr. Oscar Evans Bradley, Pawnee, Okla., A. S. O.
 Dr. John T. Bass, Denver, Col., B. I. O.
 Dr. E. Burton Waters, Wichita, Kan., A. S. O.
 Dr. Lewis Newell Turner, Savannah, Ga., Ph. C. O.
 Dr. Dain Loren Tasker, Los Angeles, Cal., Pa. C. O.
 Dr. William Wells Brock, Montpelier, Vt., A. S. O.
 Dr. Roger Enos Chase, Tacoma, Wash., N. I. O.
 Dr. Charles H. Gano, Hartford City, Ind., A. S. O.
 Dr. Caryll T. Smith, Portland, Ore., A. S. O.
 Dr. Minerva K. Chappell, Fresno, Cal., A. S. O.
 Dr. Thomas H. Woodson, Carmen, O. T., A. S. O.
 Dr. Elizabeth Bundy Frame, Philadelphia, Pa., Ph. C. O.
 Dr. Jeanette M. French, Bloomsburg, Pa., A. S. O.
 Dr. Minerva Baird, Montgomery, Ala., S. S. O.
 Dr. Irene Bissonette, Buffalo, N. Y., Northwestern.
 Dr. Gertrude Lord Gates, Portland, Ore., N. I. O.
 Dr. Cylthie J. Ramsey, Albany, Ore., Pa. C. O.
 Dr. Samuel Arthur Hall, Circleville, O., A. S. O.
 Dr. Edward A. Carlson, Sedalia, Mo., A. S. O.
 Dr. Clarence W. Young, St. Paul, N. I. O.
 Dr. W. H. Hickman, Perry, Mo., A. S. O.
 Dr. Lewis D. Martin, Barre, Vt., A. S. O.
 Dr. Elizabeth Briggs McElwain, Jacksonville, Fla., S. S. O.
 Dr. Lillie E. Wagoner, Creston, Ia., A. S. O.
 Dr. William C. Hall, Jr., Brazil, Ind., A. S. O.
 Dr. Lamar K. Tuttle, Yonkers, N. Y., A. S. O.
 Dr. Frank A. Keyes, Los Angeles, Cal., Pa. C. O.
 Dr. Ida A. Keyes, Los Angeles, Cal., Pa. C. O.
 Dr. Martha Jane Wilson, Providence, R. I., A. S. O.
 Dr. Bertha A. Buddecke, St. Louis, Mo., A. S. O.
 Dr. C. R. Palmer, Chicago, Ill., A. S. O.
 Dr. John William Phelps, Jacksonville, Fla., S. S. O.
 Dr. Evelyn K. Underwood, New York city, A. S. O.
 Dr. Harry Montis Vastine, Harrisburg, Pa., A. S. O.
 Dr. Gussie McElwain Phillips, Danville, Ky., S. S. O.
 Dr. Minnie Megrew Pugh, Everett, Wash., A. S. O.
 Dr. John M. Pugh, Everett, Wash., A. S. O.
 Dr. Oscar Calvin Mutschler, Lancaster, Pa., Ph. C. O.
 Dr. John J. Pleak, Hillsboro, Ill., A. S. O.
 Dr. Francis A. Turfler, Rensselaer, Ind., A. S. O.
 Dr. Nettie Olds Haight, Kirksville, Mo., A. S. O.

- Dr. Almeda J. Goodspeed, Chicago, Ill., A. S. O.
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 Dr. Wilbur Blackman, Bluffton, Ind., S. C. O.
 Dr. Lillian Morton Proctor, Pulaski, Tenn., S. S. O.
 Dr. Marie L. H. Steere, Huron, S. D., N. I. O.
 Kendall Lincoln Achorn, Boston, Mass., A. S. O.
 Clifford Franklin Cook, Springfield, Ill., A. S. O.
 Thomas L. Davis, Columbia, S. C., A. S. O.
 Adelaide Hedegaarde, St. Louis, Mo., A. S. O.
 F. A. Piper, San Antonio, Tex., A. S. O.
 Julie K. Nielsen, Buffalo, N. Y., A. S. O.
 Oliver S. Leitch, St. Louis, Mo., A. S. O.
 The last seven of the list are undergraduates who took a part of the work.

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 Dr. L. D. Martin, Vice President, Vermont.
 Dr. Elizabeth Frame, Treasurer, Pennsylvania.
 Dr. Almeda J. Goodspeed, Secretary, Illinois.

Locations

- Dr. Percy H. Woodhull, 615 First National Bank building, Birmingham, Ala.
 Drs. R. F. and Virginia Graham, Batavia, N. Y.
 Drs. F. G. and Marion Whittemore, 170 St. James Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Dr. Lemar K. Tuttle, 38 West Thirty-third street, New York City, N. Y.
 Dr. William Graves at Caddo, Ind. Ter.
 Dr. L. G. Baugher at Lock Haven, Pa.
 Drs. G. W. Riley and Chloe Carlock Riley at The Pierpont, 43 West Thirty-second street, New York City.
 Dr. Sophia E. Hemstreet at 206 Rialto building, Kansas City, Mo.
 Dr. Samuel A. Hall at Fend building, Johnstown, Pa.
 Dr. George W. Perrin at 1635 East Thirteenth avenue, Denver, Colo.
 Dr. Nellie M. Fisher at The Dollar Bank building, Youngstown, Ohio.
 Dr. A. E. McGalliard at Las Esperanzas, Mexico.
 Drs. J. B. and L. A. Banker at 135 Prospect Park, W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Dr. Leonora H. Cushing at 1200 Trude building, Chicago.
 Dr. Charles G. Darling announces his return to Chicago after studies in Germany, and resumption of practice, which is limited to diseases of the eye. Suite 705 Venetian building.

Removals

- Dr. Jenness D. Wheeler, from 405 Marlborough street, Boston, to his residence, 37 Earl street, Malden, Mass.
 Dr. G. H. Heckmann, from 36 Utica street, Buffalo, to 258½ Union street, Orleans, N. Y.
 Dr. O. B. Gates, from Hastings, Mich. to 299 Craps building, Bay City, Mich.
 Dr. Vinton J. Clark, from Springfield, Ill., to Sherman, Texas.
 Dr. Anna E. Goss, from La Moille, Ill., to Earlsville, Ill.
 Dr. Susan R. Bottenfield, from Minneapolis, Minn., to 136 Ashby street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Dr. C. E. Stewart, from Belleville, Ill., to Canton, Ill.
 Dr. B. V. Sweet, from The Journal building, to 327 Main street, Lewiston, Me.
 Dr. A. C. Proctor, from The Masonic Temple, to 401 Ashton block, Rockford, Ill.
 Dr. B. R. Mansfield, from Freemont, O., to Gallion, O.
 Dr. W. B. Erwin, from Chicago to Atlanta, Ga., associated with Drs. Ewing.
 Dr. Myron H. Bigsby, from Monmouth, Ill., to 824 South Forty-ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dr. O. E. Smith, from Danville, Ind., to Traction Terminal building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Dr. B. E. May, from Crawfordsville, Ind., to Vincennes, Ind.

BOVININE in ANÆMIA

BOVININE overcomes *Anæmia* logically, rationally and radically, for several substantial reasons:

1. Because it supplies the starving organism with the requisites for immediate reparation.

2. Because it needs no preparation or transformation at the hands of the vital machinery before it can be assimilated and converted into living force. Scores of theoretically excellent foods lack this vital condition, and are therefore appealed to in vain.

3. Because the condition called *Anæmia* results from a form of malnutrition which is not caused by lack of any nutritive element, but by the absolute inertia of the digestive function.

BOVININE comes to the rescue by supplying a vitalized and perfectly compounded pabulum that calls for no chemo-vital effort or expenditure whatever.

Have we made the contrast between **BOVININE** and all the rest of the prepared foods distinct enough?

If not, please apply the crucial test—clinical use—at our expense, and convince yourself that our claims are neither extravagant nor exaggerated, but are strictly based on science.

The Bovinine Company

75 West Houston Street, NEW YORK

Dr. P. D. Holloway, from Elk City, Kan., to Milton, Iowa.

Dr. H. E. Bedley, from Rio, Wis., to 217 South Jefferson avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Elizabeth Harvey, from Osage, Kan., to 523 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kan.

Dr. Edwin H. Shackelford, from 201 East Franklin street, to Leigh Flats, 7 East Main street, Richmond, Va.

Dr. Anna Hadley, from The Roxbury, 119 Montague street, to The Arlington, 64 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Agnes Dandy, from Trenton, Mo., to Princeton, Mo.

Dr. I. E. Scobee, from Mason City, Iowa, to Nevada City, Calif.

Dr. E. C. Smith, from Carrollton, Mo., to Savannah, Mo.

Dr. Sarah C. Oneland, from North East, Pa., to Union City, Pa.

Drs. Barton & Barton, from Goshen, Ind., to Bartlesville, Ind. Ter.

Born

To Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Baughman, Washington, D. C., a daughter, October 7.

Married

Dr. Francis W. Hanna to Miss Mable Helen Bogert at Indianapolis, Ind., October 20.

Dr. Benjamin P. Smith to Miss Zella J. Swift, at Miltonvale, Kan.

Dr. Horace J. Richardson, Excelsior Springs, Mo., to Miss Nina B. Maloney, Fond du Lac.

Partnership Formed

Drs. H. E. Nelson and R. H. Coke, of Louisville, Ky., at 1203 Second street.

Dissolution of Partnership

Dr. Florence B. Stafford withdrew from the firm Heine & Stafford, Nixon Theater building, Pittsburgh, and established her own office at 811 St. James street, East End, Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Evelyn K. Underwood and Dr. O. L.

Sands, of New York city. Dr. Underwood remains at 24 Central Park, South, and Dr. Sands locates at 37 Madison avenue.

Died

Dr. Mark E. Hudelson at Brevier, Mo., September 8, aged 43. Dr. Hudelson was an A. S. O. graduate, class of 1898, and practiced continually at Brevier since his graduation.

Next State Meetings Are:

Michigan, October 15.
Greater New York, October 21.
Indiana, November 11.
Idaho, November 15.

[Note.—We will add this information here as a standing department if secretaries send in the dates and places by postal card.—Ed.]

Addresses of Association Secretaries

[Note.—Please inform us of errors in these addresses, and we will keep this department in type regularly if there is sufficient demand for it.—Editor.]

Ark.—Dr. Lillian Higinbotham, 510 Chestnut street, Pine Bluff.

Cal.—Dr. Ida Keyes, 1061 South Flower street, Los Angeles.

Col.—Dr. Nettie Hubbard Bolles, 1459 Ogden street, Denver.

Conn.—Dr. Jesse K. Dozier, 388 Main street, Middletown.

Ga.—Dr. L. Newell Turner, 7 Jones street, West, Savannah.

Ill.—Dr. Loretto L. Lewis, Paris.

Ind.—Dr. Frank H. Smith, Kokomo.

Iowa.—Dr. Ellen Ray Gilmour, Ninth street and Fifth avenue, Sheldon.

Kan.—Dr. Anna K. Conner, Ottawa.

Ky.—Dr. H. E. Nelson, 1203 Second street, Louisville.

Maine.—Dr. Florence A. Covey, 633 Congress street, Portland.

Mass.—Dr. R. K. Smith, 755 Boylston street, Boston.

Mich.—Dr. F. H. Williams, 110 Allegan street, West, Lansing.

Minn.—Dr. J. A. Herron, 401 Century building, Minneapolis.

Mo.—Dr. G. I. Green, Fifth and Walnut streets, Washington.

Mont.—Dr. Eva M. Hunter, Livingstone.

Neb.—Dr. C. W. Farwell, Omaha.

N. J.—Dr. George D. Herring, 212 West Front street, Plainfield.

N. Y.—Dr. H. L. Chiles, 118 Metcalf building, Auburn.

N. C.—Dr. W. B. Meacham, Inf. of Osteo., Asheville.

Ohio.—Dr. M. F. Hulett, 5½ West Broad street, Columbus.

Okla.—Dr. J. A. Ross, 408 Lion Store building, Oklahoma City.

Ore.—Dr. Hezzie C. Purdom Moore, 6 Somner block, La Grande.

Pa.—Dr. J. Ivan Dufur, 1501 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

R. I.—Dr. Clarence H. Wall, Newport.

Tenn.—Dr. Bessie A. Duffield, 502 Wilcox building, Nashville.

Texas.—Dr. C. S. Klein, McKinney.

Utah.—Dr. Wilma F. Hoefling, 222 Commercial Club building, Salt Lake.

Vt.—Dr. Mary B. Sherburne, 10 Quinn building, Rutland.

Va.—Dr. Marie Buie Walkup, 207 West Grace street, Richmond.

Wash.—Dr. F. J. Feidler, 1414 Second avenue, Seattle.

W. Va.—Dr. W. A. Fletcher, 219 Mechanic street, Clarksburg.

Wis.—Dr. Harriet A. Whitehead, 814 Goldsmith building, Milwaukee.

WANT ADS.

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED OFFICE WITH an established practice in Cincinnati, Ohio, for a period of one year from December 1st. Owing to illness of wife, necessitating her continued residence in the southwest, is the cause of this move. Address B. B., care "O. P."

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